

Hawaiian Gazette.

[VOL. XXXVI, No. 59.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY JULY 23, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2800.

WILL BE NO EXTRA

Cooper Declares He Will Not Call Session.

MUST GET ON WITH FUNDS COMING IN

Acting Governor Says Any Further Legislative Action Would Be a Public Calamity.

An extra session of this Legislature would be a greater calamity, in my opinion, than the embarrassment which will result from delays in public works throughout the Islands.—ACTING GOVERNOR COOPER.

That there will be no special session of the Legislature may be regarded as certain. Surely there will be none unless there arises some contingency demanding the presence of the lawmakers, which is not in evidence at this time. This is realized, by most of the leaders of the majority party, only those who cling to their fatuous idea that they may force the Executive into playing into their hands refusing to see the handwriting on the wall.

Acting Governor Cooper, as the man who will have the last say in the game of bluff, has his mind made up. He has listened to all the arguments, has made the fairest arrangement which could be provided, the extending of the time for the passage of a bill to pay all the unpaid bills of the Public Works Department, and now that the members of the Legislature have determined to force his hand at last tells what are his intentions.

"I can see no reason for calling the Legislature together again," Mr. Cooper said yesterday afternoon, "in spite of the fact that the revenues will not meet the charges in the appropriation bills. An extra session of this Legislature would be a greater calamity, in my opinion, than the embarrassment which will result from delays in public works throughout the Islands.

"The Legislature had every chance to accomplish all that was needed for the good of the Islands. It is, of course, unfortunate that there must be a standstill in public works during the next two years. But this seems to be the experience which must be passed through. At least, a session for general legislation, in the light of the first session, would be disastrous, in my belief. There would result no good, as I see it, and therefore I shall not consider the calling of any extra or special session. If there is a belief in the minds of the members that by refusing to pay the legitimate bills of the Territory they may force me to call a session, all that I can say is that they do not know me.

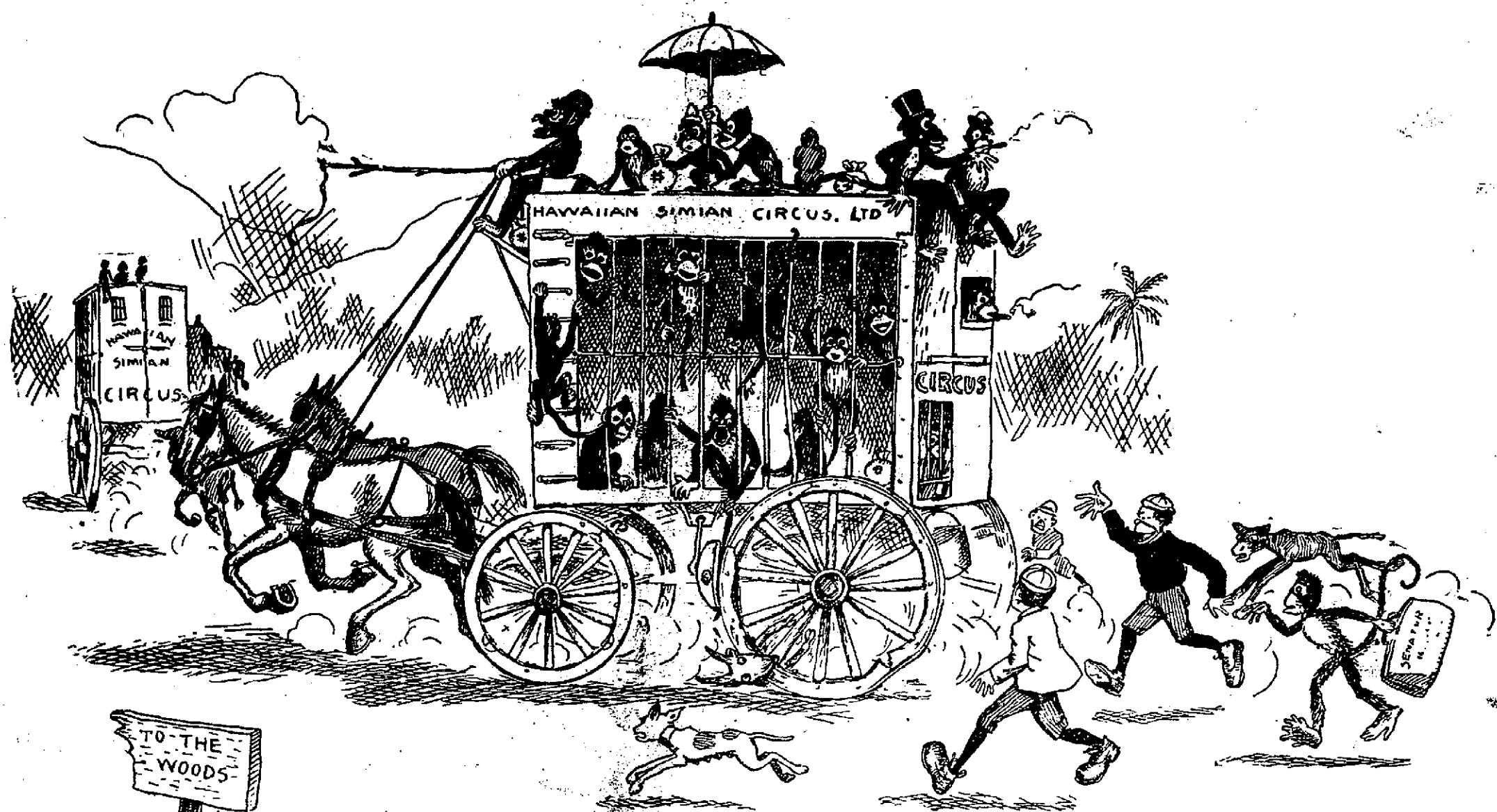
"There could be no special session called upon a stipulation that there would be nothing considered but a Loan bill. Such an agreement could be disregarded at once and no one could say anything but laugh at the Executive. There could be no such agreement without a stipulation of the Government of both branches of the Government, and it is useless to consider it.

"It is not good public business to sign an appropriation bill which calls for the spending of more money than is in sight in revenue. I know, but to the signing of these bills I was guided by the opinion that as it is the Executive who has the spending of the money anyway, the easiest way was to approve and use discretion in the expenditures. I could not find items which were foolish or profligate, so I would not resort to pruning by the cutting out of appropriations which are in themselves most worthy. I went over the bills carefully and found that I could approve the items as they stood. In many places there was shown a tendency to place in the bills things which should have been cut down. But again, it is the executive branch which spends the money and therefore I could not where there would be savings by the construction of the roads at much less cost than is placed in the bill.

"The only safe plan for the conduct of the public business will be the careful scrutiny of each item of appropriation which is to be used, a selection of the works most needed and thus using the little money to the greatest advantage. This will be the plan which will be urged upon the various departments and I cannot see that there will be any great suffering. Of course I would have been very pleasant to have had a most progressive administration during the next two years, with public works being pushed all over the Islands, which could have been done with an act which would permit the borrowing of money. But there will be sufficient money to keep up all the works in existence and put in the most-needed improvements in the Territory.

"In all the estimates the probable

THE CIRCUS LEAVES TOWN.



Half mast the flag, close up the stores,
Declare a holiday—
The greatest show on all the earth
Leaves for the woods today.

For four months past they've held the fort
And played to paying biz—
With chops and oysters on the side
And brand "Mazums" fix.

Most valiantly they've striven and—
This is a fact, though queer—
Although they seldom passed a bill,
They never passed a beer.

They did their little best; what if
Their efforts came to nix!
They kept the whole world laughing at
Their anthropoidal tricks.

When Plumber John applies the lash,
And off the big cage jogs
A fearful howling will arise
Among the lady dogs.

Poor beasts! they've lost their only friends,
But they'll requite the c'm
Upon their canine gratitude
With an immortal name.

H. M. A.

WOULD PAY OLD BILLS

Senate Passes the Public Works Measure.

With the statement that upon the passage of the act providing for the setting of the unpaid bills of the Department of Public Works, the Republicans would vote for adjournment sine die, the difficulties which have kept the Legislature from departing seem to have disappeared. The opinion was general last evening that the House would agree to the plan on which the Senate worked today, it passing the Brown bill on first reading, and that with speedy action and close connections throughout the week, final adjournment would be had not later than Saturday.

The compromise which was reached yesterday morning was the result of the carrying out of the plan of Senator Kaulaokalani to endeavor to bring into line his fellow Independents. There were meetings before the gathering of the Senate and these resulted in the agreement which later in the day was carried out to the letter. The greatest interest now lies in what the House will do when it meets Wednesday morning. There is a belief that there will be little objection to following the lead of the Senate. This much is known, that the leaders of the majority, such men as Akina, Berkeley, Emmeluth and others, will be in favor of the passage of the Brown bill, when it comes down to the House. Prendergast has agreed before this that it was the part of wisdom to pay these claims now, and not let them go over into the next biennial period. This would array all the principal leaders in line with the Senate, and should make the agreement binding there, but to forecast what the Lower House will do on the basis of the wisdom of the proceeding would be inviting error.

The House will not come together until the Senate will have passed the Brown bill on the first and second readings, and by the least recess there might be given an opportunity to receive the bill from the Senate and pass it the first time on Wednesday. The

vote in the Senate showed the intention to keep faith entirely on the bill, and but for the fear that White would find some one who would second his motion to adjourn there was not a disturbing element. White is unconvinced. He wants to go home; he wants to adjourn at once, and when the voting upon the bill came he still was not ready to admit defeat, but stood by his colors and voted alone against its passage. Whether or not he will be able to make enough converts to his way of thinking, among House members, is a question.

The fact that there cannot be adjournment without the consent of the Upper House seems to have been realized at last by the men in the House who would not favor any action at all, but kept moving to quit. Those who thought to go home today have been compelled to admit the error of their ways. Those who stay will have the week on their hands and they are being urged to agree to work on the Brown bill. This can be passed according to the arguments used, and every member who lives out of town given a chance to get away by the steamer of next week. This argument is relied upon to have good effect on the members of the Lower House.

The two sessions of the Senate yesterday were short and to the point. That of the morning was noted for one motion beside the adjournment, and that of the afternoon by four. When the session was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock, Senator Brown said there should be no delays in taking up the bill for the settlement of the Public Works Department claims, and that he would move that the bill be read the first time during the afternoon session. There were six Home Rulers in the chamber to give Republicanism, but this time there was no party alignment. The motion of Brown prevailed and the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At that time there was the same attendance as during the morning. Once more Senator Brown took the floor and began explanation of his desire to have the bill passed. He said as soon as this was done he would vote for an adjournment sine die, as he did not want to stay here any longer, as there was no work he considered in the way of such adjournment. The loan matter, he said, could wait until an extra session or the next general session, but he thought there should be no repudiation of the general bills of the Territory and the men who did the work should be paid for it. Therefore he moved that the bill which he had introduced last week be taken from the table. This was seconded by Senator Paris and though White moved to adjourn there was no one who would second his motion, and so the vote upon the original one of Brown was favorable, with only the hand of White against it.

This done the motion of Brown next was to pass the bill on first reading. As soon as the motion had been made and

(Continued on Page 5.)

MEETING OF HEALTH BOARD

Several Places Are Offered or Filled.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of rearranging the affairs of the Board, to meet the terms of the appropriation made by the Legislature. All the old officers coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health were re-elected, excepting where changes were made as given below. A considerable amount of the routine work was completed, leaving a full day for the important work of Wednesday's regular meeting.

The most important of the offices filled by the Board at its meeting yesterday was that of Food Inspector and Purchasing Agent, to which there is a salary of \$1,200 per annum attached. James Kalipio, at present a clerk in that office, was elected to the position, a place which, from his experience, it is said he is well qualified to fill.

It was also decided to tender the position of Government physician at Molokai to Dr. A. Moritz, who formerly held the office but resigned. A salary of \$100 a month is attached to the position.

The position of physician in the District of Oahu, Hawaii, was offered to Dr. Charles R. Blake. There is only a salary of \$25 per month, but as Dr. Blake is also plantation physician at Oahu the duties of the new position would not take much of his time, and the Board expects that he may consent to serve.

There is also a vacancy in the office of sanitary inspector at Hilo which must be filled. There is one application on file, that of O. A. Stevens. The salary is \$50 per month. The appointment to this position will not be made before Wednesday; in the meantime Dr. Pratt

will investigate and make a report. The Board is desirous of securing an experienced man for this position and contemplates sending one who has had some experience in the same branch of work in Honolulu. A fish and poi inspector is also to be appointed at Hilo. There were no applications for the place, which carries a salary of only \$30 per month, and Dr. Pratt will try to find a man suited for the place, at the same time he investigates the situation as to sanitary inspector.

Some changes are likely to be made at the insane hospital also when the Board meets tomorrow. Dr. Walters was re-elected, as was also his assistant, but it is understood that the election is only temporary, as Dr. Walters has signified his intention of retiring. The Board hopes to keep him in charge until a man to fill the place can be found.

Pollitt's Pipe Dream.

The proposition of establishing a sugar refinery on the Islands is a pipe dream for some years yet, if at all. Sugar is sent directly from many of the ports on the Islands to the Coast or the East, where there are refineries, with the minimum of handling, whereas, if there were a refinery on the Islands sugar would have to be shipped to the refinery, unloaded, refined and then re-shipped to the Coast. Besides, the materials necessary for the refining process would nearly all have to be imported, to say nothing of the first cost of erecting a refinery. However, if the time should come when a refinery should be established, Kahuili is the logical spot for its establishment.—Maui News.

Honoluluans Quoted.

The "Association Men," the official Young Men's Christian Association publication, says in its Jubilee number:

Messrs. Waterhouse and Weedon of Hawaii—One of the most remarkable gatherings held on this continent, impressed as never before with the possibilities and responsibilities devolving upon the International Association. The past has made a wonderful and splendid record. There is a necessity for effort for rural and village men. The need is for consecrated funds of the wealthy to the cause of Christ and a trained army of young men for the work.

It Pays Revenue.

Customs Collector Stratton of San Francisco reports that the total importations to San Francisco of opium prepared for smoking, aggregated 1,804,548 pounds from January 1, 1880, to June 30, 1891. The Government collected \$13,851,180 duty on this opium.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Holister & Co. Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Castle & Cooke.

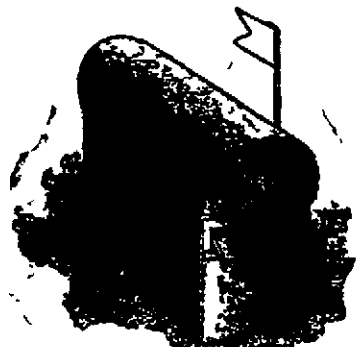
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON,

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



F. T. WATERHOUSE, Agent

Down Again

In prices is the market to flour and feed and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, a poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S

NEW YORK LINE

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901,

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,

LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.

Alliance Assurance Company of London.

Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.

Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.

Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.

HONOLULU, H. L.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

REPORT OF CONVENTION

The Big Y. M. C. A. Meeting at Boston.

ACCOUNT BY HAWAII'S DELEGATE

Mr. Henry Waterhouse Tells Members of Local Association of His Trip.

The regular 4 p. m. services at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday were given over to an entertaining report by Henry Waterhouse of the recent convention of the associations of the world held at Boston. Mr. Waterhouse, as vice president, presided over several of the meetings and was an active member during the entire convention, representing the workers of Hawaii's Young Men's Christian Association most efficiently.

Mr. Waterhouse reviewed the program of the big convention and read extracts from stenographic reports of sermons and lectures delivered by prominent national workers, concluding with his own impressions, which are given below.

Among the extracts read was one from a sermon by Booker T. Washington, the great colored orator and leader of the Young Men's Christian Association of his race, and of whose life Charles H. Crandall wrote the following verses:

UP FROM SLAVERY.

We see a man who wakes in some deep cell.

Dark, damp, and close, the narrow cell appalls;

The dull earth brings no answer to his calls;

Nor comes remembrance how or when he fell.

Yet in his breast Hope strikes her sudden bell!

Feet, hands, seek out each crevice in the walls;

Back braced, nerves strung, unheeding feet or falls,

He hears that light that glimmers down his cell.

How grew this man out of a cabin's grime?

What wonder that his simple story fires

Wide admiration for his strenuous fight

And he shall cheer far darker men who climb

Out of the depth and doom of low desires

Into the freedom of the upper light.

Among the congratulations received were telegraphic messages from the King of Italy, King Edward VII, Emperor William and from President McKinley, the message of the latter being as follows:

From President McKinley: "On the assembling of the jubilee convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America please express my regret at being unable to attend, and assure those present of my deep interest in the work of the associations and my hope that the convention may devise means for even greater success in the causes to which they are dedicated."

Emperor William, of Germany, worded his message as follows:

"From His Imperial German Majesty: I ask you to transmit to the Brotherhood of Young Men's Christian Association of America, assembled for the Jubilee Convention, my hearty congratulations. With pride the Brotherhood may look back on its past life, which promises further to flourish and increase. May this expectation be fulfilled in a rich measure. With satisfaction I see that the German Associations, active in the same endeavor, take part fraternally in this solemn gathering. May the American Associations also in the future train for their great Fatherland citizens who are sound in body and soul and of earnest convictions of life, standing on the only unmovable foundation of the name of Christ, whose name is above every name WILHELM, I R (Imperator Rex)."

King Edward's cablegram was framed in the following words:

"His Royal and Imperial Majesty, Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, desires to express his hearty sympathy with and encouragement to the Young Men's Christian Association assembled in conference at Boston, June, 1901. Signed by Sir Dighton Probyn, secretary, etc."

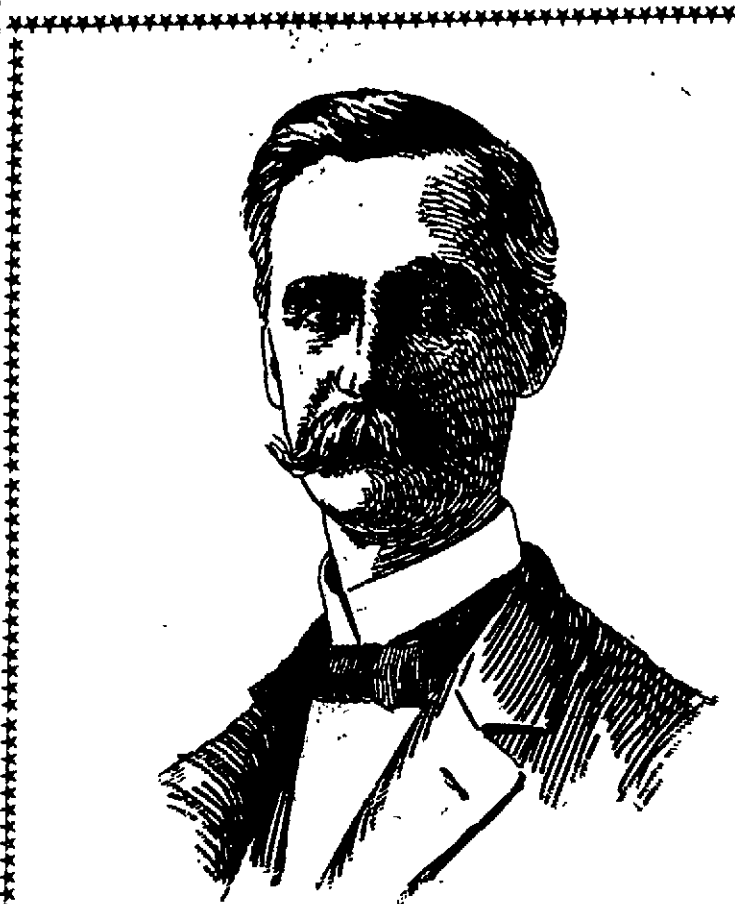
The royal message was received with a great cheer followed by the singing of God Save the King, a hundred voices strong.

Mr. Waterhouse's personal report was as follows:

The Convention was not merely convened to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Y. M. C. A., but to give the work of the past fifty years and see what was accomplished, and better than that, to see how it can be improved in the future. (I think the Convention will meet with grand success as a result of this meeting.)

First, because God has promised that where two or three are gathered together in My name there am I in the midst of them; and any one who attended the meeting could not doubt that both speakers and delegates were gathered together in His name to work for his cause and his promise never fails.

Second, because Christ when he was on earth said "Whoever ye shall call on the Father in My name, he will give it you," and the delegates and members came thousands of miles to attend for the express purpose of having fellowship with their Christian brethren and of asking God not only to bless their work but to show them what they could



HON. HENRY WATERHOUSE.

do that they might be the instrument in His hands of glorifying His name; and I believe under those circumstances God will wonderfully bless their work.

The work of the Y. M. C. A. as shown at those meetings must appeal to the man of the world in any station, because it is done on business principles and the men practicing what they preach in other words, they want to do work for the young men and they do it, not merely stand up and ask for help for something they think is a good thing; they get right down and do hard work themselves and that will appeal to any true hearted man.

Another thing, the ordinary business man of the world today will tell you, if you ask him to attend any particular religious meeting, that he has not time to go to the church, and I believe that the Y. M. C. A. can get hold of that man and bring him to a realization of what he owes to God, to his fellowman and to himself, as no other organization can.

Then again the brotherly love and unity that exists (and it does exist none who attended that Convention could doubt) is a great factor in the success of the work of the Y. M. C. A. The difference existing in churches and between Christian people today does more toward helping worldly people away from Christ than we can imagine. The law of the gospel is the law of love.

One other great feature which helps the successful work of any Christian organization is good Christian hymns sung by sanctified, godly men and women. I believe that the Y. M. C. A. have used the proper method when they select their singers from their own members and have them sing pieces which tend to uplift men and to glorify God, and such men as those who sang at the Convention, singing to praise God, do a very large part toward bringing to a knowledge and love of Christ, and I believe that such singing will always be blessed by God.

The Y. M. C. A. has a large work to do, as was seen in the Convention, has noble God fearing men in all parts of the world helping with that work and I believe that God will marvelously bless the earnest, prayerful works of such men and that much good will be done through their efforts.

No work that was not dedicated to God could ever have such results, in the uplifting of men, and I do not believe that anything but a Christian organization could ever have delegates from so many parts of the earth gathered together at one time as sat in the Mechanics' Hall last month.

At the conclusion of his report Mr. Brown expressed, on behalf of the Association, its appreciation of the interesting account of Hawaii's delegate to the Convention and for his thoughtfulness and kindness in procuring the stenographic reports of the lectures and sermons, which he had placed at the disposal of the members of the local Y. M. C. A. One of the supplementary reports given by Mr. Waterhouse is on the section meetings and reads as follows:

Four simultaneous meetings on Friday afternoon drew the delegates in different directions, and if anyone made a circuit of them all he must have concluded that Y. M. C. A. work is a many sided affair.

Three hundred and fifty persons at the Old South Church heard various phases of religious work as presented. Mr. E. F. See of Brooklyn presided, and the talk was breezy and strong. Much of it related to the functions of the International Committee in helping the local Associations to develop their Bible study, evangelistic efforts and interest in foreign unions. E. L. Shuey of Dayton, Ohio, urged the strengthening of the intellectual equipment for Bible study.

Augustus Nash of Cleveland declared that the International Committee should discover fresh methods of evangelization to replace worn-out methods and aid local Associations in applying them, rather than to employ itself a large number of men to do the work. A. H. Whitford of Buffalo urged the claims to the uttermost parts of the earth. Secretary Goodwin of the International Committee presented encouraging figures touching the growth of Bible classes. Then a brisk general discussion followed ranging around these three branches of religious work and coupled with a running fire of questions and answers regarding methods. Then L. W. Messer of Chicago summarized the discussion of the afternoon dwelling upon the distinctively religious mission of the Association.

The Y. M. C. A. work for boys, being in its incipient stage, the conference on that subject attracted only those who were personally interested in it. The two hundred present were treated to a scholarly diagnosis of the boy on his religious side, by George E. Dawson, Ph. D., of Springfield, who laid down some sensible principles governing efforts in his behalf.

W. D. Murray set forth the nature of the work for the boys already being carried on by the International Committee and the results thereof as yet, but the prophetic of larger things. The words of the two principal speakers were supplemented from point to point by apt remarks by the presiding officer, James H. Canfield of New York.

The meeting to consider the physical education and development side of the work held in the First Baptist Church, was entitled by a flurry over the evolutionary hypothesis; one of the oldest delegates objected to Dr. Hall's assumption in his paper on Modern Tendencies

In the Development of the Human Race—that man had an ape-like progenitor.

Dr. Hall is Professor of Physiology in Northwestern University, Illinois. His paper set forth the contention that undue specialization in athletics, as an industry, was injurious. The paper of Dr. Phillips of Amherst College, on Christian Character in athletics, called forth a practical discussion on the present state of basket ball ethics under or beyond Y. M. C. A. supervision, the consensus of opinion being that this sport now needs more careful watching than any other. Mr. Geo. Tibbs of Omaha, described methods of making the Physical Departments of Y. M. C. A. religious recruiting agencies. Dr. Luther Gulick of Springfield and Prof. Dudley Sargent of Harvard participated in the discussion on these three papers.

The railroad section, Traffic Manager B. D. Caldwell of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad presiding, was held in the Clarendon Baptist Church. The speakers were men actually connected with the railroad management, and three hundred men and a few women were present. Many of the men were railroad secretaries. Mr. Caldwell emphasized the value of level-headedness and conscientiousness to either employee or officer of a railroad. Any agency which advanced that condition for the good of the road and the public. A paper prepared by Vice-President R. S. Logan of the Central Vermont on the Contribution of the Railroad Department to the Religious Life of Railroad Men, was read by Mr. Harry W. Foot of Lackawanna Railroad.

Mr. Wm. Kingston of St. John, N. B., a "trainman" spoke from the standpoint of trainmen. He believed that the success of the Association work for railroad men was due to the attempt to make a strong man on the "Godward side." Mr. Geo. T. Corhead of St. Louis evolved several practical recommendations from the lessons of the past.

The last feature was an interesting question box, conducted by Mr. F. W. Pearsall of New York. The questions asked and answered called attention to the following points: The work should stand on its own merit, as a religious movement and should not depend too much on the railroad management for financial support. At least seven of the secretaries present had made use of the Roman Catholic clergy in their meetings. A large number of the secretaries said they knew of instances of conversion which had resulted from sending non-Christian men as delegates to the recent Philadelphia Railroad Men's Conference.

The meeting of the college men to consider college Y. M. C. A. problems, was held in the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard, under the auspices of the Harvard Y. M. C. A. Mr. John A. Moffat, president, and the Secretary of local Associations described Harvard's organized Christian work. Speeches followed by representatives of Finnish, German, Dutch, Swiss, Japanese, British, Indian, Norwegian, French and Danish college associations. The Harvard students then acted as host piloting the guests about the university and dining them in Memorial Hall.

TO STUDY IRRIGATION.

J. A. Breckons Will Soon Be Here to Collect Data.

J. A. Breckons, secretary to Senator Warren of Wyoming, in the Committee on Claims, has been designated by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., as the special agent of the Bureau of Irrigation to come to the Hawaiian Islands to make a thorough investigation of the irrigation systems in vogue here. Mr. Breckons was appointed to this position by Elwood Mead, head of the Irrigation Bureau. Mr. Mead recently had the misfortune to meet with an accident in Washington, resulting in the amputation of one of his arms. Had this accident not occurred he would have made the investigations personally, but instead will go to Italy for several months to recuperate.

There is a feeling that the bulletin on irrigation prepared by Prof. Maxwell did not deal in sufficient details to make it of as great value as the department wishes. They desire to have fuller details of the systems in vogue here, and expect Mr. Breckons to make a careful study to the minutest details. He will arrive in Honolulu on an early steamer.

Sam Parker on Labor.

"We want all the labor we can get in the islands," declares Colonel Sam Parker, the Hawaiian cattle king, now on a tour of the States. "I can employ all the men that are sent. Years ago I tried to get South Sea Islanders, and succeeded in securing twenty-five. They cost \$1000 each as I bought and fitted a vessel to go after them, which was wrecked, and then chartered another. The Porto Ricans should make splendid laborers for our islands, and I am ready personally to employ all they can send me. The Government lands are of immense area and are leased on long time to people like myself, who would be glad to work every foot of them if we could get the labor with which to do it."

THE LOWRIE MUSICALS

Social Event of Month on Maui.

A FINE PROGRAM WAS CARRIED OUT

Farewell Function Previous to the Departure for the Mainland of the Hosts.

MAUI, July 20.—On the evening of the 17th a musicale was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrie of Spreckelsville. The large lanai beautifully adorned with hanging baskets of maidenhair fern and potted palms and brilliantly lighted with electricity was filled with guests from Wailuku, Kahului, Makawao and Spreckelsville. Because of its central position a larger number of people always attends a social function at Spreckelsville than at any other place on Maui.

The following program, which was of unusual excellence and variety, was rendered:

1. Piano Solo Miss Adams
2. Recitation Miss Featherstone
3. Vocal Solo Mr. Ault
4. Violoncello Solo Mr. Decoto
5. Vocal Solo Miss Hons
6. Recitation Mrs. Lowell
7. Piano Solo Miss Lowrie
8. Cornet Solo Mr. Lufkin
9. Recitation Miss Lindholm
10. Vocal Solo Miss Lowrie
11. Piano Solo Mr. Schrader
12. Vocal Solo Mr. Ault

Nearly every number received an encore and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present.

The cornet solo of Mr. Lufkin and the cello solo by Mr. Decoto were, because of their rarity, especially appreciated.

The solos of Mr. Ault, who possesses one of the finest voices on the Islands, are always most popular with Maui people.

The piano playing of Misses Lowrie and Adams and Mr. Schrader was most excellent. The recitations of Misses Lindholm and Featherstone and Mrs. Lowell were listened to with great attention. After sandwiches and coffee, ice cream and cake, the train bore the Pala people to their homes and afterwards returned for the Kahului and Wailuku residents. This entertainment was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie as a sort of farewell reception to their many friends prior to their departure for a three months' holiday to be spent in the northern part of the United States. They will depart on the 27th and will be accompanied by their daughter, Miss Clara Lowrie.

GENERAL NOTES.

There's some talk of the consolidation of the Kahikini and Ulupalakua ranches.

Mr. F. S. Dodge, wife and children, of Honolulu, are at Erewhon cattle station, Kula.

Mrs. King and Miss Bella Weight of Honolulu are the guests of Mrs. B. D. Baldwin of Spreckelsville.

Mrs. Dowsett and Mr. Alex McKibbin of Makawao depart today for a several months' visit to the Coast.

The smokestacks of the new Puunene mill are 180 feet high.

Superintendent Filler of the Kahului Railroad Company put on a fine new coach for the first time to take people to and fro from the Lowrie's musicale. This coach is similar to those in use by electric street car lines.

Misses Ida and Claire Zeigler of Oahu are at Maunaloa Seminary, Pala.

Miss Hall of California is the guest of her cousin, Miss Eva Smith of Hamakua.

A party of twelve from Waikapu spent the night of the 18th at Mrs. Bailey's, Makawao, for the purpose of attending the polo game next day.

Mr. H. P. Baldwin will take charge of Spreckelsville plantation during Mr. Lowrie's absence abroad. Mr. Baldwin and family will reside for the time at Spreckelsville.

Miss Elston of Honolulu is the guest of Mrs. Waterhouse at Hauku.

On July 31st Miss Lily Hattie Newton will be married to D. K. Eldridge. The ceremony will take place in Kula, the home of both the prospective bride and bridegroom.

Miss Maggie Walker of Honolulu arrived from Hilo this morning and will go to Kula as the guest of Mrs. Doran Tempasky.

Fred Baldwin of Yale College arrived on Maui on the 19th in time for the polo game.

Weather—Heavy trades, dry.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. L.

The best cough drops are drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. The next time you take cold, dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough is deep-seated and you are threatened with pneumonia or consumption. That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

Another grand thing about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is that it cures hard coughs, the hardest kind of colds, even after all other remedies have failed. Put up in large and small bottles.

When it hurts your lungs to cough, then apply one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the painful lung. It will quiet the pain, remove all congestion, and greatly strengthen.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PEARCE WOOD stated publicly in court that J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was a deliberate forgery, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which secures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles, 1/6, 1/3, 1/2, and 1, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer:

J. T. DAVENPORT,

23 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mills College

CALIFORNIA

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses; Music and Art; excellent advantages; refined Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins AUGUST 7, 1901. For information, address: R. S. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted PAIN in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 25 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WAR YEE has this day withdrawn from the firm of Lin Sing Wai Company, doing business as rice planters at Mokuleia, Waiakua, Oahu, and admitting Wong Mow Leong, of said Mokuleia, as a member of said firm, Lin Sing Wai Company.

LIN SING WAI CO.,

By L. A. KOW,

Dated July 9, 1901.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets
For music sheets; finest piano finish.
The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair
with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs
A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans
BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings
Trimmings to match.

Upholstering.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

J. Hopp & Co
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES, and whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 1d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Be—Beware of cheap imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The only "Lincoln and Midland Counties THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng. and. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The only "Lincoln and Midland Counties THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng. and. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—
The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump Works, Canton, N.Y.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

WANT TO GO HOME

Home Rulers Refuse to Consider Bills.

From Saturday's daily.)

Four Republican Senators opposed to as many Independents in the Upper House yesterday turned a trick which may yet result to the advantage of the people. There was no chance to secure an adjournment sine die, but the action of the Republicans in putting over the session until this morning gave breathing time, and what may result today is a question. In the Lower House the Independents won the fight, having a majority of two, and sent to the Senate a message saying that they were ready to adjourn without delay. The message came too late, however, as the Senate had just passed the adjournment motion of Brown, after a hot round.

The scene of the greatest activity was in the Lower House. There were speeches by both sides but the leadership was moving about so fast that it was hard to tell just how it would result, though there was a majority which did not want to do anything but go home. Despite the failure of the Independents to hold a caucus, there was an understanding that no business was to be done. This was shown when the body got down to business. The first motion was one by Robertson to suspend the rules so that he could introduce a bill. He said that the bill he was going to offer was one providing for the use of the loan which probably would be authorized by the President. He said that it was necessary that such a measure would pass, and that it would be unwise to fail to provide some such legislation.

Before a vote could be taken there were symptoms of a stiffening of the Home Rule ranks, for the members who were outside the chamber were called into their seats and the work was begun. A standing vote had to be called on this motion, as the show of hands was not decisive. The vote resulted as follows:

Ayes—Aylett, Kumalae, Makaimai, Keiki, Robertson, Hoogs and Keikaula; 7.
Noes—Beckley, Kaauwae, Paele, Mahoe, Prendergast, Kaulimakaole, Haaheo, Hihio and Ahulili; 9.

(From Monday's Daily.)

With a deadlock between the two Houses of the Legislature there is little chance that in the extended session the members will do the things for which they were asked to remain. The deadlock is over an adjournment sine die, the House being ready to take leave and the Senate never coming to a vote upon the subject. The end might have come on Saturday if the four Republicans who attended the session had stayed and kept a quorum, but that was just what they would not do, and as a result the Senate had to adjourn until this morning.

Senator Kalaupokalani said last evening that he was in favor of the passage of the bill which provides for the payment of the unpaid debts of the Department of Public Works. He was ready, he said, to take this stand on Saturday, if the Republicans had stayed in their seats. He will try and persuade his friends that this is the course to follow, today, but he admitted that there was some doubt as to his ability to secure the support of his party in the matter. The desire seems to be to go home. Senator White pines for Lahaina and is continually making the motion to adjourn sine die, and he will endeavor to prevent any action on the motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The Independents received an addition to their forces yesterday in the person of Senator Kaohi, who returned from Hawaii. This will give that party six members, if all attend the session this morning. The Republicans expect to have the same number in their seats, and if it appears that there is a tie vote, there will be a session, otherwise it is expected that the tactics of Saturday will be repeated.

The House will not meet until Wednesday, but when that day arrives it is possible that there will not be a quorum of the body, as many of the out-of-town members say they will not stay here any longer, but will go home in the Tuesday boat. The members of the Lower House are very much put out by the failure of the Upper House to quit business, for they insist that they will not work during this session; that they are tired of being kept in Honolulu at added expense to themselves and no prospect that any good can be accomplished; that they want an extra session; nothing.

The session of Saturday was one of the Senate alone, unless that short gathering of the members of the House, during which time there was the usual amount of heated atmosphere, the texts of the two men used to talking on such subjects being the necessity of going home at once. In the Senate when the call to order was made there were five Independents and four Republicans. The first business was the receipt of a message from the Executive. The message was as follows:

Edgar Carless, Esq., Clerk of the Senate.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of Senate concurrent resolution No. 2 and to say that I have transmitted the necessary certified copies to the President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii, as requested.

Very respectfully,
HENRY E. COOPER
Acting Governor

Then came the message from the House, announcing that it was ready to adjourn sine die, and no sooner was



AN ALLIGATOR PEAR.

They do not grow upon a tree, and woefully he fares, Who seeks to make a breakfast off these alligator pears.

It read that White moved that the same action be taken, and the Governor be notified of the intention of the two Houses by a joint committee. Mr. Kalaupokalani was of the same opinion and seconded the motion with alacrity. Then the Republicans saw what was to be the result of a vote, and Senator Brown led a retreat from the chamber. He was followed by Carter and Paris at once, while Achi remained for a few minutes to watch the proceedings, but he soon joined the rest of the party outside. Senator Crabbe had been met on the stairs and taken out with his fellows, so that it was a group of five Home Rulers who sat on the veranda while the sergeant-at-arms went to seek the absent ones. He did not have far to go, for they were simply down stairs talking over the case. But when the request to return was made they gave the withering eye to the policeman of the Senate and he returned without them. The Republicans soon left the Executive grounds and went down town, after which the Senate perforce took adjournment until this morning.

While this little game was going on the House was waiting. The members were in little groups and they did not seem to have much interest in the proceedings. There were some speeches made in favor of going home but there was no action. Then after the wait grew monotonous an informal committee went out to see what was doing in the Bungalow and returned to announce that there was no Senate, adjournment having been had. Immediately Pukli and Kaulimakaole began to move to adjourn sine die. They would not listen to the ruling of the Speaker that the motion was out of order, but insisted that they could do nothing here and that it was only a waste of time to try.

Finally Beckley got the floor and moved to adjourn for the three days permitted by law, and this was agreed to, whereupon the members disappeared to meet later at the luau.

This feast was given by the officials of the lower branch, at the home of Senator Kalaupokalani on Beretania street. There were about 100 persons present, the members of the two Houses being there in force, and the remainder being those of their friends who wished to formally bid them farewell. There was an abundance of good things to eat and drink, and the entire afternoon was spent enjoyably. There was no formal speechmaking, and politics were barred for the time, the time being given over to merrymaking.

Collector Stackable Returns

E. R. Stackable, collector of customs, and J. C. Cummings, special agent of the Treasury Department, returned yesterday on the Maui from a tour of investigation of the various ports of entry on the other Islands. During their absence from Honolulu they inspected the offices at Hilo and Mahukona, both on Hawaii, and Kahului, Maui. All three offices were found in a satisfactory condition and working in accordance with the regulations. Some slight changes of method will be recommended, but beyond these there is nothing of importance to come. At Hilo, J. Castle Ridgway, former secretary to Senator Culwell, and recently attached to the Chinese Immigration office here, succeeded Frank Winter, resigned. When Mr. Stackable left Hilo, Mr. Ridgway was in charge of the affairs of that port. As to the men to fill the offices at the sub-ports of Lahaina and Koloa, Mr. Stackable is awaiting advice from Washington. These offices are filled by civil service. Examinations for the offices were taken here during the stay of Civil Service Examiner Seven, the results of which will be made known from Washington. The names of the lucky applicants will probably reach the collector in about two weeks.

Shipping on Kauai

Purser Christian of the Inter-Island steamer W. G. Hall gives the following report of the shipping at Kauai ports:

Steamer Mikahala at Eleale unloading freight. She was to leave for Makaweli Saturday evening to load sugar. The steamer Nihau, at Makaweli, unloading coal; 180 tons unloaded. will leave Monday (July 22) for Koloa for sugar, leaving for Honolulu this evening.

Schooner Americana at Eleale unloading coal; will be through about Tuesday; the other two schooners are waiting to discharge.

Schooner Defender at Hanamaulu unloading freight.

There has been lots of rain on Kauai for the past week.

Weather crossing channel—northeast winds, a choppy sea, rain squalls.

Steamer Waialeale passed for Koloa as we were leaving.

The Editorial Breakfast.

There is not a more healthful breakfast fruit on the Islands or on earth than the papaya, yet how many readers of this editorial had a generous slice of this delicious golden globe for breakfast this morning? The papaya makes a rapid growth, maturing its fruit within a year after being planted, and is a prolific bearer the year round. It takes but little room, shooting heavenward in a slender spire, and needs but little attention. Curious that more of them are not planted in and about our door yards—Maui News.

Freight on the Island steamship lines is to be increased after September 1st

WIRELESS TO SAN FRANCISCO

All That is Needed is a 62,000 Horse Power Machine.

Honolulu and San Francisco connected by wireless telegraph. That very desirable possibility of the future was predicted Saturday afternoon by Manager F. J. Cross in his talk to the school teachers and Y. M. C. A. at the wireless telegraph station. The attendance was not as large as had been anticipated but the few present were amply repaid by a very interesting talk which partook largely of the nature of questions by the listeners and answers by Mr. Cross. He explained very carefully the working of the wireless telegraph, the effect of the electrical waves on the ether of the air, and how messages were sent and received, giving a practical illustration by sending a message to B. B. Scott at Hilo for one of the listeners.

Mr. Cross has made calculations of the requirements for communicating to San Francisco by means of the wireless telegraph and estimated that it would require an electrical machine of 62,000 horse power to send a message with a pole of the present height, 200 feet. With a pole 1200 feet in height he could send a message to the coast with the electrical machine now being used for inter-island communication. The electrical wave goes up four times the height of the pole used and the calculations are based on this fact taking into consideration the distance, and the curvature of the earth's surface.

Mr. Cross thought that the wireless telegraph was more within the range of possibility than a connection with the coast by cable, because of the difficulty of making a landing on account of the coral reefs, which he stated would cut the cables continually and keep a repair boat constantly at work. While the expense of building a station or tower for the wireless telegraph would be enormous, the speaker thought with improvements eventually to be made that this would be very much cheapened and made entirely possible.

In connection with his talk Mr. Cross made public quite an interesting fact, namely that any one in Honolulu capable of reading the Morse telegraph code, could read all messages sent over the wireless telegraph by means of a copper wire, looped so that the ends all but touched. The hands of course must be insulated and the dots and dashes would pass from one end of the wire to the other in the same manner as the receiving instrument at the telegraph station.

Mr. Cross also spoke of his acquaintance with Tesla, who he said, was no dreamer as many people believed, but rather a very practical man, far in advance of his time. As early as '92 Tesla in a conversation with him (Cross) had predicted that it would not be many years before we could telegraph without the use of wires.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company,
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 487.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOODTHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

Ten Thousand Feet OF GARDEN HOSE

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE VARIETY OF

Lawn Sprinklers and Nozzles

ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS

In addition to our Special Brands of Hose, which have given such general satisfaction, we offer 1/2 and 3/4 inch Garden Hose at Specially Low Prices.

In Fireproof Safes

WE HAVE THE HALL

It is poor economy to buy a poor safe. Get a Hall and Get the Best.

Second-Hand Safes at Bargains.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$.50
Per Year, Foreign 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00
—Payable invariably in Advance—A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JULY 23

There will be no extra session even if the printing ring is bankrupted.

The only excuse made for the Legislature is that there are some almost half as bad on the Mainland.

If Madame Pele had an interest in the tourist trade Kilauea would burn red fire for six months to come.

Probably Wilcox comes back to see what has become of the bunco Republican end of the Home Rule party.

Two pages have been dropped from the dying Sunday Republican, bringing the size from twelve pages to eight. Remunerative advertising has pretty nearly vanished, the space going for anything the charitable will bid. The decay of the paper shows two things conclusively, one is the popular weakness of the cause which the Republican advocates; the other is the low estimation in which the public holds the journal's controlling owner.

The fact that the Commissioner of Navigation has posted in consular offices all over the world the announcement of the sentences passed by Judge Estee in the Sodergren case shows how unusual such sentences are. Generally the testimony of seamen against officers carries very little weight. Since the Sodergren affair, complaints of a similar nature are multiplying fast and it looks as if Honolulu might prove a haven to conspiring crews to the utter destruction of discipline in the American merchant marine.

Dr. Russel is disgusted with both Legislature and Governor. He has been previously disgusted with Russia, the Czar, the third department of St. Petersburg, the Bishop of the Greek Church in San Francisco, the press and with Hawaii and California generally. In the wide realm of disgust the Doctor can't pick his way more than three feet without coming upon things that he would like to knock sky-high. We hope the eminent exile will one day reach the seventh heaven for he is certain to be disgusted with the other six.

The Grand Jury is a new toy and more has been made of it here than is customary elsewhere. The extremes to which grand juries have gone in Honolulu need not be recapitulated, but it appears that the same practice obtains in other circuits. For instance the Maui Grand Jury went into an epileptic fit over the "inefficiency" of the Maui police when, as investigation shows, that force is doing as well as does the one in Honolulu. But the jury felt that it was their duty to arraign somebody and it went for the police. The venture, like that of the Galway man when he fired an overloaded gun, was more dangerous at the muzzle than at the breech.

New York is one of the hottest, one of the coldest and one of the most climatically charming and comfortable cities on earth according to the season. In dog days it is a place to be dreaded. All day the sun beats down mercilessly; humidity—the real agent of sunstroke—reaches a fatal point, and at night the heat is radiated from concrete pavements and brick or brownstone walls. Then comes a thunderstorm to cool the air and lightning bolts. If there is any period which will make a traveller long for the trade-wind tropics, where sunstroke is unknown, lightning a rare phenomenon and where humidity reaps no victims, it is a day in New York when the mercury ranges above the nineties.

CRIPPLING COMMERCE.

It has reached a pass when the commerce of this port is being menaced by the avid zeal of the Federal authorities to try ship captains on the mere say-so of a lot of human riffraff from the fo-castle. The first Sodergren verdict, as we have pointed out before, set the pace. Having that pointer the Seamen's Union began to work among the crews of incoming vessels and as an apparent result seven captains and mates beside Sodergren have been arraigned for trial and no one can tell how many more are to follow. The chronic discontent of the fo-castle gets a chance in Honolulu, which is virtually denied it everywhere else in the world, to tie up ships, imprison captains and mates and make things as difficult as may be for commerce. The Seamen's Union seems to profit by the scheme as many a captain had rather surrender to it than take the risk of having a criminal charge lodged against him. He is not anxious to come here again, however, nor are his employers anxious to get a Honolulu cargo for their ships.

If this irritating warfare upon ship captains keeps on, captains will soon refuse charters for Honolulu and probably for other Hawaiian ports. They cannot stand the cost of a trip up for the risk of losing the master; they have chosen to protect their property and taking somebody whom they do not know in his place. Rates of insurance will also be lifted. It is a pretty high price to pay to satisfy the grudge of a gang of seagoing hoboes who put up jobs at the instigation of a disreputable union.

The only redeeming phase of the situation is that the final word as to guilt or innocence rests with a Hawaiian jury. The second Sodergren trial showed that, whatever eagerness there may be in other quarters to cripple the commerce of this port and destroy the discipline of the merchant navy, there is not much of that spirit in the jury box

WEIGHED, FOUND WANTING.

Now that the legislative branch of the Territorial Government has come out squarely and let its hand be shown, declining to pass necessary legislation with a view to forcing the Executive to call an extra session at which general legislation could be considered, the expected has happened. Until this time the Executive has remained silent, allowing the tempest of words with which the advocates of such extra session have voiced their arguments to rage without the word which would still it. It is in a clear-cut statement that this word is spoken. Acting Governor Cooper takes the record of the Legislature and upon it holds that he cannot see how any good thing can come out of such a body of men as has misused public office during the past four months.

It is then on the record that the majority party must be judged when the work of the two sessions is considered. The record is so fragrant that it is still in the nostrils of the people. It is not only a record of things done but more largely of things not done. Coming together under auspices which should have called forth the best efforts of any body of men, with the eyes not only of the men of this Territory but of the entire country upon them, the members of the majority party in both Houses elected to sit down and spend their days in idle talk instead of work. From such men there came little which was of value. There was an income tax measure passed, but it was the bill of a Republican. There were bills passed and signed providing for changes in the courts and for a new judge, but there were also some of the most preposterous measures put through, while a record of those propositions which were introduced would read like the journal of a school-boy's parliament rather than of a body formed of men chosen by the free voters of a Territory of the United States. True there were many meritorious measures before the Legislature. The Loan bill and the measure carrying the items under it were models of their kind, but it was just such measures which were allowed to die while bills which were aimed to put into practice the dreams of populist theorists were being debated.

From men whose sober moments were given to discussions such as have marked the hot days of the summer, there is to be expected nothing more sensible in the future. The past four months of legislative experience has cost the enfeebled Treasury just \$97,000. What excuse could be given by an Executive who would call together for another sixty days of general work these men, if his appointing superior should ask for one? What would Mr. Cooper say to Mr. McKinley if he was called upon to explain a call for an extra session? There would be a degree of imagination in the man who could look for good things from this aggregation which would mark him for a modern novelist or a showman's bill-writer. It is with the cold eye of reason that the Legislature is viewed by the Executive and in consequence the decision to have no more of the horse-play of the spring and summer was not unexpected.

Nothing could be put more forcibly than the answer to the arrangement talked of by some Republicans that there be a stipulation that the proposed extra session discuss nothing but loan bills and promise to let the general legislation alone. This would be a stultification of the powers of the co-ordinate branches of the Government. The Organic Act does not limit the matters which may be taken up by a special session and for the Governor to attempt it would be to expose himself to the ridicule of all men when the legislators ignored the stipulation and went in for the County bills, the cumulative-voting propositions, the single tax and the Initiative and referendum plans which have kept the brains of the hoarse leaders of the Home Rulers working over time for the past months. There can be made no bargain with incompetency. That the men of the Independent party have shown themselves incapable of close hard thinking, as is required by those who would make the laws of a transition period, seems to be proven. The question comes, then, as to the discipline which the two years of leanness of the Treasury will serve to enforce. They will be inconceivable, but they will fall as much upon the men who voted to be represented here by the incompetents who have sat in the throne-room of their allies and mocked the efforts which raised this country to its splendid condition by their pusill votes of lack of confidence and resolutions asking for removals, as they will on the heads of the thoughtful people who now say that it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to others we know not of.

Acting Governor Cooper will find that he has the backing of the business community in his stand that any other gathering of this Legislature would be a calamity. Let them go back to their constituents and give an account of their actions. And if they will look upon themselves as the majority of the people in the city look upon them, perhaps some of them will have the grace to resign their places. Not many, surely, but perhaps there are some who will realize how far short they have fallen of the measure of citizenship placed upon them by the American Congress and the people of their country, and they may be moved to cease to encumber a seat in which they wobble about hopelessly. They will not have an chance to sit under the trees of the executive grounds and pose as the lawmakers of the Territory. At least not as members of the First Legislature. And it is hard to believe that any constituency will ever send back Home Rulers of this caliber from which, by the words of the Governor are stamped as of too light weight to pass current.

ADMIRERS NOT TOURISTS

Judging from the remarks of strangers within our gates Honolulu ought to find no task easier than the attraction of tourists. Nearly every one who stops over here for a day or an hour, quickly casts about for objects of delight. Our queer population and the tropical color scheme of the country attract the artists and inspire the poets. Our prosperity and commercial push draw the praise of the business man, our wide veranda and shady homes and the warm surf along shore and the palm-scented drives awake the common Garden-of-Eden instinct in all human beings. Something about the land compels the admiration

of everybody who comes and sends him away in the spirit of Mark Twain, who said: "No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime as this one; Hawaii does. Other things leave me but I abide; other things change but it remains the same. For me its balmy air is always blowing; its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded palms, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of the woodland solitude; I can hear the plash of its brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

Were there as many Mark Twains as there are admirers of these islands the material products of the world would have more of Hawaii in them than of any other single theme.

Still the tourist trade is falling off. Plenty of people cross the continent to taste the pleasures of existence in Southern California; indeed there were thirty thousand of them in Los Angeles last winter. Is it because of the growing attractions of Southern California that so many stop there and go no further? Or are big steamship fares to blame? Or is it the fashion now for people who want the actual tropics to go to Cuba or Porto Rico?

Who shall say?

THE PRICE OF WAR.

The articles in some sections of the American press on farm-burning in South Africa are reminders of articles appearing in the Confederate press during the Civil War on farm-burning in Georgia.

When farms are burned by military order it is usually because they give aid and comfort to the enemy. They are arsenals of supply. When the Federal commanders marched through the South they put the torch to cotton, which the Confederates were exchanging for arms—that is, they did so when the commodity could not be sent north—and standing crops were also fired or fed to the cavalry horses. Every time a fire occurred the Confederate fighting strength lost that much. When Sherman entered Georgia he found himself in the midst of abundant crops which the Davis government depended on for the sustenance of the armies and the people. He destroyed what he did not use and in doing so acted the part of a soldier who knew his business.

In South Africa the situation is the same. There are, perhaps, 20,000 Boers in the field who are in no sense producers. They are consumers. They must have food and their mounts must have forage. These partisan rangers can import nothing, as all harbors and exterior domestic markets are held by the enemy. Hence they rely upon sympathizing Dutch and Boer farmers, from whom they get grain, beef, fresh mounts, occasional shelter and much information. Without such aid they would be starved and harried into surrender.

Seeing all this, it is Lord Kitchener's plain business to destroy the farms—to confiscate the cattle, to ruin the crops, to empty the granaries, and where houses shelter the active spies and agents of the Boers, to burn such structures and compel their denizens to leave. All this involves great loss and hardship, but war cannot be waged without a tremendous amount of suffering. War is legalized murder and incendiarism. Where it goes on widows and orphans are made and homes destroyed, people are beggared and communities laid waste. To soften war is to lengthen the time and increase the costs of military campaigns, and even the richest nations are compelled, so as to escape bankruptcy, to make such campaigns short, sharp and decisive.

So while we may sympathize with the unhappy Boers we cannot blame Great Britain for the manner in which she is waging war upon them. She is doing it in the regulation way.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

There seems to have been more or less hocus pocus about the case of the Chinese woman, Chook Kam Yau, arraigned in Judge Estee's court for deportation under the terms of the Geary Act.

As we understand the matter, the woman was delivered by the Judge into the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Hendry, which meant, if it meant anything, that she was to be kept under surveillance until wanted and when wanted was to be produced in court without having in the meantime been permitted either to enjoy liberty or to combine with others to defeat the ends of justice. In brief, she was to be held, constructively, in jail, pending further trial.

What actually occurred is this. The woman was turned over to her lawyer and to the Chinaman who wanted to marry her so as to prevent her deportation under the act, the provisions of which she had been charged with violating. Deputy Marshal Hendry was so pleasant enough to let her go out of his hands and into those of her lawyer and the bridegroom, where she remained long enough to get married and to bring a honeymoon, serene in the belief that she had with Mr. Hendry's assistance outwitted Estee and the Geary law in the bargain. It was a business for an officer of the Federal court to be in for while tricks were expected of the lawyer and the woman, it was the Deputy Marshal's business as jailer of the client, to see that no illegitimate advantages were taken by her to impede or defeat the processes of the Federal law.

If there had been a conspiracy to keep the woman Chook Kam Yau a member of the prohibited immigrant class in the country, thus defeating the aim of the Geary law, it could hardly have taken a more subtle and far-reaching form than the one we have narrated. But the wonder is why the Deputy United States Marshal should have gone to such trouble and risk. The course of the lawyer is explicable enough for he had his weather eye on a fee—but where did the Deputy Marshal come in?

County annexation papers are now quivering comments of the Main and press against the scheme. They can't find any other kind, even the inspired fiction of the Brother-in-Law Literary Bureau Ltd. having varied from mortal ke.

REVENUE PRODUCING WORKS.

With reduced revenues and extensive demands upon the money which may be set apart for his department, the task of the Superintendent of Public Works will be no light one. Mr. Boyd has decided that he will give most of his time and attention to those improvements which will result in revenue-producing properties, while keeping all the public works now in existence in repair.

The strict following out of this plan should give to the Territory in the next two years some good roads, better wharves and needed school and other buildings. There cannot be all that are needed. That is impossible when it is considered that there must be more than a million dollars of deficit, if the revenues are not increased materially over past years. The appropriations are not mandatory; the money may or may not be spent, and in consequence the responsibility again is passed to the Executive, who must assume it.

Improvements to the harbors and the keeping up of the quality of the roads will do much to keep hidden the ugly fact that the Territory was misreated in the house of its friends. There will be no scheme of expansion in public works, as was hoped to follow. Instead there will be as few men employed as consistent with the revenues and these will have to do principally with the maintenance of the conditions. It is only with the strictest economy that the Territory can get through without running into debt, but it can be done, and the Public Works Department will be largely responsible for its doing.

THE FIRE CLAIMS.

The work of the Fire Claims Commission is piling up, and though there has been such system introduced into the preparation of the claims by the consuls of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the labor of examination has been lessened and the time of the commission saved, there seems no probability that the commission can get through the list within the time set for its life. With an average of fifty claims a day, which is now being attained, the work could be completed, but there were many days on which the work was much below this average. In addition the number of claims now in, 5,516, will be swelled by the late filing.

The analysis of the claims as filed shows a curious condition. The average of the claims of the Orientals, who were thought to have suffered most heavily, is only \$250. This is accounted for by the fact that there are so many claims of Chinese and Japanese which are very low, less than \$100. On the other hand there are claims of the outside people, the owners of the buildings principally, which though in number, so far as now filed, are 400, their average is about \$1,700. There may be some hard work before the commission in the adjudication of such claims, as there will have to be proofs brought in as to values of the structures. The value of the buildings of the Chinese, principally erected upon leased lands, has been found to be very low. Some of them are large, but many will fall below \$500. The large claims like that for Kaumakapili Church, whose towers still stand sentinel over the scene of the fire's devastation, undoubtedly have to do with the high average of the outside claims. The claims of the whites and natives will be an interesting feature of the court's work, too, for they have had to undergo none of the careful auditing which has been given by the consuls and that the Oriental claims were liberally scaled down has been stated by both of these officials.

The town has more vagrants and petty criminals in it than was ever the case before. Negroes who left the plantations for town life are among the worst of our new denizens, a great many Chinese and Japanese thieves are about, and runaway sailors and other vagabonds are committing depredations. It begins to look as if some signal examples would have to be made in the District Court, a task to which Judge Wilcox, despite his natural kindness of heart, is fully equal. A score or so of vagrants mending streets on six-month sentences might have a salutary effect.

It is quite true that the public cannot expect to buy plumbing goods at retail for a wholesale price, but the trouble is that only a select few can get the wholesale rates. The fair prices, it is said, only exist inside the combine. A good test of the issue would be for three or four house-builders to pool and place a large enough order to warrant wholesale rates and see whether it is filled or not. We are quite of the opinion that, even for them, retail prices would be quoted.

The majority party in the Legislature is no more anxious to adjourn sine die than the people of Hawaii are to have it.

Not Enough Ensigns.

The semi-annual edition of the Naval Register, bearing the date of July 1, but which has been delayed in publication through the failure of the board of rear admirals to report the names of the two lieutenants they have selected for retirement, shows that there have been 26 resignations, 23 retirements and 20 deaths of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps since January 1. One naval cadet was dismissed, but subsequently pardoned. There are 21 rear admirals, of whom 3 are "extra members," promoted for war service, whose retirement, etc., will not create vacancies, 70 regular and 3 extra captains, 112 regular and 3 extra commanders, 170 regular and 2 extra lieutenants, 290 regular and 4 extra lieutenants and 104 junior lieutenants.

The Register shows that there is a serious shortage in the number of ensigns. The law authorizes 245, but the list contains only 125. There has been much complaint over the lack of watch and division officers for warships but although Secretary Long has frequently urged on Congress the necessity of authorizing an increase in the number of naval cadets and shortening the course of instruction in order to provide enough junior officers his efforts have been unavailing. The fact that 119 vacancies exist among the ensigns at a time when there are more vessels in commission than ever before, except in war time, will be brought to the attention of Congress as an argument in favor of increasing the number of naval cadets.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.
It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.
Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take 2.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The engagement is announced of Gertrude M. Scott to Richard Ivers. Wilhelm Gardner, a former Punahou boy, has been quite ill at Fort Townsend, ed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and William J. Rawlins that of Bachelor of Laws.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Kate Paty and Mr. Charles Weight.

Way Taylor expects a large amount of red clover seed by the next steamer from the Coast.

C. M. Cooke, Jr., of Honolulu, was made Doctor of Philosophy at the Yale commencement, Henry P. Judd receiving The Baptists of Honolulu hope to have their own building before long. For the present they meet in the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

Rev. J. A. Cruzan, of Hilo, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Edith Cruzan, will spend some time at the Coast, leaving Hawaii on the Falls of Clyde.

The Porto Ricans on the Olua plantation express themselves as being well pleased with their environment. The people have proved themselves to be excellent workers.

Yesterday morning, while at target practice at Camp McKinley, Privates Lutz and Benner were hit by a glancing bullet. The wounds were in the hands and very slight.

Frank Davey killed a twelve-foot shark near Pearl Harbor on Sunday. Attached to it was a pilot fish some twelve or fourteen inches in length, which was on exhibition in Hobron's drug store all day yesterday.

The three George W. Smiths in town are puzzled to know which two are to report for jury service, and which one is to remain away. Two have been ordered to appear before Judge Estee, and one is to stay away. But which is which, and who is who, is puzzling the three men.

The organization of a gun club is being suggested by Professor Koebele, who has just returned from Wailanae. The goats are destroying all the vegetation in the heights of the mountains thereabouts. The Professor has been in that locality during the past week or ten days on a geological expedition. He had good success.

Judge Estee rendered his decision yesterday afternoon in the case of the United States of America against Kut Yung, the Chinese girl who attempted to evade the exclusion act by a hasty marriage. The court ordered the deportation of the girl, and she was turned over to the United States marshal to be put aboard a Chinese ship.

Peter Kaluna, an old native, living near Pearl City, was strangled to death on Friday morning, while fishing with a companion in a violent fit of coughing, to which he was subject, and fell into the bottom of the boat. His companion tried to assist him and lifted him into an easy position. Suddenly the man stopped breathing, and when the boat reached the shore it was found that the infirm native was beyond all earthly aid. Peter Kaluna leaves a wife to mourn his loss. He was a resident of Kalihi.

CHARGES HIM WITH ASSAULT

Suit is Entered Growing Out of the Shooting at Makao.

W. K. Rathburn, former district judge at Kahuku, yesterday morning secured a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Carter, of Makao, the charge being assault with a deadly weapon. The charge grows out of the shooting of Rathburn last week. The former judge came to the city late in the week and had the bullet extracted from his back. Now he will press the case, he says.

Rathburn yesterday contradicted the truth of the account of the shooting printed on July 17th, on the authority of a "well known citizen of Kahuku," in which it was said that while "full" the judge had entered the house of Carter and had penetrated to the bedroom, while the occupants were asleep. Rathburn said there was not a line of truth in this story. He said he was on the way to Kahuku, and was passing the residence, riding horseback. When he came in line with the gate, and the lanai, on which was a light, he heard a report of a revolver. He did not know he was shot, but thought the firing was simply to scare away marauders.

When he had gone about forty yards there was another shot, which had it struck would have hit him in the back. Soon after he was caught in a rain storm, and being drenched, he turned back to his home. There, upon undressing to retire, he found he had been shot in the arm near the elbow, the ball passing through the arm and lodging in the muscles of the back. He did not have the ball taken out until he came here, so that it could be done by one who could testify to its extraction. This was done by Dr. Wood last Friday. The ball was of .28 calibre.

BY AUTHORITY.

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after August 19th, 1901, at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kaliua, North Kona, Hawaii, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1896, as continued in force by "An Act to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii" for right of purchase leases and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.
The following lots situate in the Districts of North and South Kona, Island of Hawaii:

No. of Lot.	No. of Land.	Location	Area. Acres.	Value.
16	11	Kealahake, N. Kona	13.10	\$ 39.30
7	25	Kalama, S. Kona	33.30	333.00
1	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	70.20	210.60
2	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	97.30	389.20
3	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	35.90	215.40
5	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	19.20	115.20
6	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	20.50	102.50
7	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	46.00	115.00
8	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	50.00	125.00
9	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	51.50	128.75
10	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	43.50	108.75
11	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	25.50	51.00
12	26	Olelomoana and Ophihail, S. Kona	24.30	36.45
3	27	Kukuiopae, S. Kona	11.08	35.40
4	27	Kukuiopae, S. Kona	18.03	54.09
6	27	Kukuiopae, S. Kona	16.20	48.60
7	27	Kukuiopae, S. Kona	17.00	42.50

Each applicant may not acquire more than one lot.

QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Must be 18 years of age, a citizen of or have taken out certificate of declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASE.

Term: Twenty-one years.
Rental: Eight per cent on the appraised value given in lease, payable semi-annually.

The lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years five per cent and at the end of five years ten per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.
Interest in right of purchase lease is not assignable without written consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the Government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of right of purchase lease, re-appraisalment is made of the land and of permanent improvements thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements and the amount when so received by the Government shall be paid to the surrendering lessee.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.

At any time after third year of leasehold term, the lessee is entitled to a Land Patent giving fee simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation twenty-five per cent of his leased premises, and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of J. Kaelemakule, Kaliua, North Kona, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
July 16th, 1901. 2298-3t

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after this date no application will be received from any employee of this Commission, appointive or otherwise, for the purchase, lease or other disposition of the Public Lands, nor will any person who may be acting for this Commission in the disposition of Public Lands under any system recognized by the Laws of Hawaii be allowed to bid or become the purchaser of the same.

Honolulu, T. H. July 15th, 1901.

(Signed) EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.Approved: HENRY E. COOPER,
(Signed) 2298-3t Acting GovernorNotice is hereby given that MR. JOHN A. MAGUIRE has this day been appointed a member of the North Kona Road Board in place of MR. J. C. LENDHART, resigned.
J. H. BOYD,
Superintendent of Public Works.
Public Works Office, Honolulu July 5, 1901. 2297-3t

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situate in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaumakapili, Houloua and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE,
Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2294

2293, to Aug. 26.

WOMEN OF BUSINESS

Field in Hawaii For Those Who Work.

CHANCES BETTER THAN ON COAST

Some Fear That Present Opportunities Can Not Last on Account of Competition.

What sort of a place is Honolulu for the business girl?

This is the question that is being asked continually by the Mainland friends of Honolulu's stenographers, bookkeepers, salesladies, milliners and dressmakers through the mails from the Coast.

The reply sent is usually to the effect that there is plenty of opportunity and good salaries but that the living expenses are almost prohibitive.

With a view to getting authoritative light on the subject the Advertiser procured interviews yesterday from representatives of the different classes of feminine bread-winners.

Mme. Badgley of Whitney & Marsh's dressmaking department spoke without hesitation on the subject. "There isn't a broader or better field anywhere than here," said she, "for competent workers. There is a steady demand in all lines of work for girls and women with ability, but inferior labor is not wanted, and I think there is very little of it here. This is probably explainable, nearly all the women workers in Honolulu come from the Mainland to accept their positions, and only thoroughly competent ones are sent for, so that the business policy of the employers as to the question of earnings, there are no such salaries obtainable on the Mainland anywhere as are paid here. I recently came from Chicago, and that city offers a fair comparison. The wages of sewing girls and dressmakers here are frequently double what they receive in that city. The sewing girls who are paid \$5 per week in Mainland cities receive from \$10 to \$15 here and our department is paying \$9 to a girl that did the same work in Chicago for \$5. There is plenty of work to be done and good compensation for the workers, but the Honolulu public wants good work and there is no opportunity for inferior workers. The girls also have less to do and shorter hours. Holidays come with unheard-of frequency here, and I think the employers are more lenient. I should say that Honolulu presents unusual opportunities for working girls."

A pretty girl at a ribbon counter measured off three yards of robin's-egg blue gros-grain and said: "Why, yes; I should say there was more satisfaction in working in Honolulu! One gets better pay, twice over, and even if one does have to pay it all out for living expenses, one has the handling of the money! That kind of makes your self-respect grow, don't you know, and it makes you feel important to earn and spend money so freely. There is positively no comparison in this line of work for girls, between San Francisco and here. San Francisco thinks it does well if it pays you \$5 a week and lots of girls work their lives away for \$3 and \$4. How they live is a mystery to everybody, even to themselves. Some of them have homes and others eke out a wretched, one-room, coal-oil stove existence, their great perplexity and worry being how to keep presentable enough in appearance to hold their positions. The employers here show a proper appreciation and salaries sufficient for a comfortable and self-respecting living are paid. Besides this, and best of all, we are treated differently, socially, at our work. We feel that we are assistants here whereas in the great, cruel systems of the San Francisco houses one's personality is entirely killed and one is only an unimportant cog in the machinery, scared to death every minute of losing one's job. On the Mainland one has a better chance away from the big cities. Better salaries are paid in the smaller cities and towns and one receives more personal consideration but, on the whole, Honolulu is many degrees more desirable. In my opinion than the Mainland, at present, for all of us who work. I am afraid, however, that it isn't going to last. It's too good to be true and as the city gets more modern other ways I suppose it will grind us down like the other cities do."

Miss Killeen and her smiling milliner assistants testified to their perfect satisfaction with Honolulu's opportunities. "People pay good prices for their millinery," said one of them, "and we receive remunerative salaries for our work. What if one does have to pay more for living expenses? One always has a comfortable sum left over! I think the proportionate figure between salary and expense is more in Honolulu than on the Mainland. If one is competent, there is plenty of work to be done and one has little difficulty in securing a good position. It is quite different on the Mainland, where a perfectly competent person may have the alternative of a salary insufficient to support her or go without employment for months at a time. Honolulu is all right."

Mrs. Brown of the Young Women's Christian Association was interviewed on the subject and spoke for her large and growing family of enterprising girls. "They all tell me," said she, "that they are much better paid and treated more considerately here and

they all seem so prosperous and happy that it does one's heart good. We have great times together—all of us who belong to the industrious feminine fraternity; we have delightful little social functions, and we combine enterprise with pleasure on Friday nights when we have our sewing bees. We are endeavoring to get the employers to close on Saturday afternoons, and if we succeed in that it will be just about all right for the girls. I suppose we are the women with the hoes, but we do not take our tanks very heavily in Honolulu; whether our hoe is a needle, a typewriter or the bow and smile with which shoppers are greeted, we receive a full, round measure of recompense for our work, and that is just as it should be. It is too bad that things are not so well arranged on the Mainland. The woman who goes forth to seek her bread in the business world has much to contend with aside from the matter of finance, and it is only her due that she should receive the worth of her work, this she does in Honolulu, and she is very happy about it, that is, some two hundred of her is, anyway—the two hundred that belong to our Young Women's Christian Association family."

A merry group of needle-wielders were found in Mrs. L. M. Robertson's dressmaking parlors and one of them summed up the situation with the remark that if a girl must work at all she is "mighty lucky to have a job in Honolulu."

"For one thing," said she, "people don't hurry for their lives here, and everyone takes it comparatively easy. Aside from the financial question, this is a great improvement on the Mainland and one gets a chance to breathe once in awhile, besides, one earns a sum that makes one's self-esteem grow and that is awfully comfortable."

"I am sure that this is the right place for the girls of the needle," said Mrs. Colvin, who caters to a lively trade in organdies and tucked flounces. "The fact is, girls are very hard to get, and good workers are at a high premium. I am going to the Coast very soon to gather up some more girls to help me. Competent sewing girls have a great opportunity here."

The stenographers and bookkeepers, it seems have even more cause to seek positions in Honolulu. A number of stenographers were interviewed and each unhesitatingly stated that there is no comparison between the opportunities for business girls in Honolulu and the almost utter hopelessness of opportunity in the Mainland cities. The field on the Mainland is so crowded and so demoralized financially that there are only a favored few who may enjoy positions where anything like an adequate return may be had for their services, no matter how competent they may be. There are a limited number of positions to be had in San Francisco for \$6 per week, the stenographer working from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. with a half-hour for luncheon. These are in the commercial houses. It is no unusual thing to find stenographers doing the work of law offices and for small firms at \$10 per month, "pin money" and these are the ones who are responsible for the cutting of salaries. There are a few positions to be had where the salary is \$12 or \$15 per week. In Honolulu stenographers receive from \$75 to \$100 per month, the best positions offering \$150. "It is a paradise for stenographers," said one young lady as her fingers flashed over the keyboard of a typewriter, "but it can't last. We are getting paid what we ought to be paid everywhere, but every month the situation is coming nearer to what it is on the Mainland, stenographers are pouring in from all sides, and competition has begun. With competition our employers can do just what they like, for girls do not have the first idea of standing together and demanding the right kind of a salary for their work. They will all get together and promise solemnly to insist on the rates agreed upon, and then you will find nine out of ten of them under-bidding, sub rosa. There are some business principles that women are incapable of grasping, and their failure to grasp this one accounts for the financial demoralization of the field for stenographers everywhere. It will not be so bad here, perhaps, for the islands are out of reach of most of the girls who get in and out rates, but sooner or later we are doomed to the same situation here as on the Mainland."

Another stenographer looked more hopefully on the matter. "All the girls are well paid here," said she, "and they are treated with marked respect and consideration, there is no question of a French dinner with your employer here to hold your position, and we all stand on our merits. The situation on the Mainland in this regard is well known, but politely ignored. Being given the opportunity to work, with good compensation for services rendered, is a great satisfaction in itself, and when one considers besides that one is free from such annoyances as go with positions on the Mainland (and for which the infringements of the wrong sort of girl is responsible) why, there is positively no comparison between the Mainland and Honolulu. I think we are safe in our situation for a long time to come for the stenographers all come from the Mainland and must be competent ones to supply the demand, the competent ones are the kind that will insist on keeping the salaries up, and so I think it's going to be all right."

Another stenographer in speaking on the subject with some bitterness stated that if salaries decreased it would be the fault of the girls themselves, their weakness in the matter of loyalty to each other being accountable.

This is probably in a measure correct, and those who are of the better understanding are powerless to prevent the result.

Although with great solemnity the women of this particular and feminine weakness cross their hearts and hope to die they are not proof against the temptation to underbid on the quiet each thinking it will do the cause no harm for just one to do so. These are the kind of women that should stay at home.

From the views of the various women who are seeking for value received in different kinds of work to gather the festive shakedown it will be seen that the question from over the waters should be considered carefully before it is answered. It is not unlikely that the exaggerated reports of opportunities for working women in the islands will soon cause such an immigration of business girls as will noticeably affect salaries. On the other hand the transien-

cy of the Honolulu population may be commented upon. The climate, isolation and other conditions are factors that have a bearing upon the situation and the middle class of Honolulu is a changing one, this lessens the danger of overcrowding. Particularly is this so of business women, whose homes, for the most part, are on the Mainland and who come to the islands for limited periods only, leaving their positions open, when they depart, to the new-comer.

As the situation now is, the field for women workers in all lines is certainly much better than in the Mainland cities. Whether or not it will remain so is a question the future will solve.

It is the fervent hope of all friends of the woman who goes forth into the world and, by honest toil seeks to wring from it her bread, that the change will not come soon, if it is to trend towards the lamentable situation on the Mainland.

NAN BYXBEE

Mariposa to Be Laid Off

The Oceanic steamship Mariposa will arrive here from San Francisco on August 17, returning to the Coast on August 21, after which the Alameda will be put on between San Francisco and Honolulu as the local boat. The Mariposa is to be renovated and refitted.

On the Tramway.

The Tramway service is getting accommodating. Yesterday morning one of the drivers on the Waikiki line stopped his car, tied his mules sauntered over to a near-by house and delivered a letter. Then he sauntered back. Passengers including several transport people, were much gratified at the apparent willingness of the Tramway company to run a post and delivery system, but wondered why it never thought of distributing milk and bread.

SALVATIONISTS.

Col. French Will Hold Meetings at Points on Kauai.

Another full house greeted the Salvationists in their service last night. Many soldiers from the transport Buford were noticed amongst the crowd. Major Harris had charge of the preliminaries, interspersing the testimonies with some lively songs. Colonel French was again the principal speaker. Talking for his text Psalm 32, "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven and whose sin is covered," he proceeded to show how people endeavor to cover up their sin, remarking that while there was a right way for it to be done and a wrong way, many foolishly chose the wrong plan.

Today, accompanied by Majors Harris and Wood, Colonel French will leave for Kauai. While on that island meetings will be held in Koloa, Waimea, Eleale and Makaweli.

Major Crust—"So you refuse me, Miss Fondant?" Miss F.—"I am very sorry, Major Crust, but your suit just proposed to me, and I accepted him." Major C.—"Good gracious! You don't mean to say the boy has been such a fool!"—TIT-BITS.

HILO'S COFFEE SHOP SAGES DISCOURSE WIT AND WISDOM

"Talk about soil and climate," said the Iron Worker. "Why, up at my place near the Volcano you can watch things come up out of the ground. I was building up there last February and one day when we were preparing our noon-day meal the carpenter threw the potato trimmings on the ground. I was going to object, but as carpenters were hard to get I kept quiet. Well, a few weeks ago my wife and I went up there and on the spot where the trimmings were thrown we found potato plants in flower and on digging down into the earth we found as fine potatoes as you ever tasted, enough for three or four meals. I don't think anybody can make a better report than that. I intend to plant about five acres in potatoes and make money sowing them at two cents a pound."

"Have you got any fleas up there?" asked a well known Contractor. "No! Well, that's where I want to go. I let a friend of mine put his dog in my office one night last week and ever since then I have been sprinkling myself with flea powder so as to get rid of the pests. It's a mighty good thing for me that business has not been any too lively lately for I could not have attended to it. My time has been generally occupied shooting those pesky insects. The only consolation I have is in the fact that they have left me from working over dull times."

We need something to keep our minds from unpleasant subjects," remarked the Early Rider. Here's the First American Bank of Hilo gone out of business, Kerr & Co., killing up their Hilo branch and Turner holding a great reduction sale. And while these events are transpiring the price of labor is going up. I was in want of help a couple of weeks ago and a Japanese and his wife applied for work. They were likely looking people and seemed suitable for yard and house servants. When they mentioned terms, however, I fell off the veranda. The man wanted a dollar and a half a day and the woman fifty cents, board for both added and they fixed their hours at 7 to 5 with every Sunday off. Now that's what I call setting things down to a science. Why I remember the time when we had no difficulty in securing ward men at ten a month and board. Since annexation and the cancellation of contracts a price has steadily advanced until we don't know where we are at. With the importation of the Porto Ricans I believe the problem will solve itself to the extent. The supply will be equal to the demand and the Japanese will find that they will have to drop from their autocratic position and knuckle down to hard work. They have made good field hands, all right, but not so good about what there are other races who will answer the purpose. The scarcity of labor here is due to the fact that the Japanese work for wages rather than to the fact that many of them have gone away. They feel that they hold the key to the situation and they are taking advantage of it and forcing prices skyward. With an abundance of labor here in the islands prices will probably come down. Of course this is merely my opin-

HER BLISS WAS BRIEF

Kumalae to Answer Divorce Suit.

FRANK PAHIA OUT ON BAIL

Writ of Habeas Corpus Pending. Supreme Court Upholds New Zealand Insurance Case.

A suit for divorce, making some rather sensational charges of cruelty, against Jonah Kumalae, a prominent member of the Legislature, was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by his wife, Lena A. Kumalae.

In brief the libellee is charged with Refusing to eat with libellant and other members of the family.

Calling libellant vile and vulgar names, Beating and striking her with a heavy stick;

Threatening libellant with a large carving knife.

Pulling libellant's hair and calling her in the petition it is alleged that the libellee has property of the value of \$25,000.

According to the petition the joys of wedded bliss were very brief, the marriage having occurred less than two months ago, May 22, and the differences began after the first week. Specific charges of the cruelty outlined in brief above, are made in the following paragraphs:

7. That on the evening of the 4th of June, 1901, at their home on King street, the libellee returned home quite late, after libellant and the other members of the family had begun their evening meal, at which the libellee became very angry, and left the house without eating after calling her vile and vulgar names.

8. On the 11th day of June he again became very angry without cause and refused to eat the evening meal with libellant and other members of the family. After the meal was finished he called her into his bedroom, locked the door, and appearing very angry, he, without cause struck and beat the libellant with great force and violence, bruising her arms, leg and back, causing large black and blue places upon her. At the same time it is alleged that he struck her with a large heavy stick making a mark that remained visible for a

long time.

"And you may find yourself in a similar wilderness five years from now," said the Cheerful Liar. "The Japs found out what they could do when they got the planters in a hole. Now, then, we are filling the islands with a race of people we know not of. Unless the Japanese who are here find labor when they get in a pinch they will go back to Japan and by that time the Porto Ricans will know how many beans make five and up will go the price of wages again."

"We won't bother about that until the time comes," said the Kicker. "We have trouble of today without putting our heads in the papers asking for more." In his opinion the action of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and the Honolulu Merchants' Association in testing the legality of the income tax is a mighty good thing, said a Mechanic. "The framers of that law were off their reckoning when they made the minimum of taxation \$1,000. The law has been declared unconstitutional in these islands in the past and for various reasons it has been up-set in various States on the mainland and by the United States Supreme Court. I suppose the members of the Territorial Legislature put themselves above the authorities over there and thought they could do better."

"I should like to see a play written on the antics of the members of your Legislature," said a Tourist. I attended a seance one day and remained about an hour, and if you will permit a criticism from a stranger I want to say that it beat anything of the kind I ever witnessed. Oh for a Gilbert in Hawaii, and a Sullivan to set the words to music. You should have this seance fixed in some way so that it will ever be fresh in the memory of the people."

That's not what we are after," said the Cheerful Liar. "We want to blot it out. It is the most ridiculous and disgraceful affair in the history of the islands since the days of Captain Cook. What I fear is that these same men may be elected the next time."

It may remain in history anyway," said the Kicker. "Whether in the form of a farce comedy or in the recommendations of the administration at Washington. We know that President McKinley has said that he would not interfere with the policies of the islands that the people would have to settle their own troubles. But when Congress meets there may be something done that will put a cut in the hole that the Kanaka legislators have made. Disinterested men close to the workers at Washington have been in Honolulu and have attended the seance in order to learn the truth or falsity of the reports. Those men were discredited with the proceedings and wrote their views to Senators and Congressmen in Washington. The influence which they have will be used on the President, and after the next session of Congress there may be different

week, and from which she still suffers pain.

9. The next day, June 12th, the libellee being angry without cause, after they had retired for the night, libellee told libellant he wanted to kill them both, whereupon he arose from the bed and went out returning in a few minutes with a large carving knife, and said he would kill libellant with it, but instead placed the knife under his pillow where it remained for about one hour, when he took the knife from under his pillow, and attempted to strike her with it, whereupon libellant told him she would scream for help, and he desisted. Libellant alleges that she remained awake all night suffering much mental pain and anguish.

10. On the 20th day of June libellant alleges that libellee drove her out of town and she was obliged to remain for some time until she became chilled with the cold night air. At about 3 a. m. of the same night libellee without any cause did beat and strike libellant with great force, also pulled her hair.

The wife also charges that at other times not specified libellee would strike and beat her, and called her vulgar and vile names, excepting the first week of their married life, "rendering her life burdensome and her marriage a most unhappy and wretched failure. She says that it is utterly impossible for them to longer live together."

Libellant further sets out that libellee owns a house and lot on King street near Sheridan at the value of \$15,000, also another lot and house on Punch-bowl street opposite Kawaiahaoh church at the value of \$3,000, and other property the location and value of which are unknown. The total profits and rents, arising from his property is placed at \$250 monthly. It is further alleged that libellee wishes to sell or mortgage said property and a restraining order is asked of the court.

An absolute divorce is also asked, and temporary alimony in the sum of \$15 weekly, and to compel libellee to pay the costs and reasonable attorney's fee.

Upon motion of libellant's attorney, J. T. Dole, Judge Gear has made an order citing Jonah Kumalae, the libellee, to appear before him at noon today, and show cause, why the relief asked should not be granted.

LOWER COURT SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday sustaining the First Circuit Court in its ruling in the case of Tong Chang Chan vs. The New Zealand Insurance Co. in which the defendant received a verdict in its favor. The action was on an insurance policy of \$500 held by plaintiff in defendant company on property destroyed by fire January 20, 1900. The defendant company claimed that it was not liable under a portion of the insurance contract which provided that any action to recover on a policy must be brought within six months of the time of loss.

The opinion sustaining the Circuit Court is written by Judge Perry and the findings are in substance as follows:

"A condition in a policy of insurance that no action shall be brought in case of loss unless within six months after the loss, is valid and binding on the insured."

"The plaintiff in an action of assumpsit upon a contract of insurance alleged, as an excuse for not bringing the action within the time limited in the policy, that on several occasions and within six months after the destruction of said stock of goods, wares and merchandise, and since such time, the plaintiff has demanded payment of said policy from the defendant but the defendant through its said agent, refused at all times to pay the same assigning as a reason therefor, that the Government of Hawaii, or some other Governmental Authority would pay for such loss, and that the defendant was not liable therefor." Held, on demurrer, that this was not a sufficient excuse, that the facts stated do not disclose any waiver by the insurer of the right to rely on the clause of limitation as a defense or estop the defendant from presenting such defense."

INVENTORY OF MINNIS ESTATE.

An inventory was filed yesterday by David Dayton of the estate of George Minnis. The value of the personal effects is placed at \$24.20, cash on hand \$69.00, certificate of stock in the San Francisco Indemnity Co. par value \$100, 100 shares preferred stock, Indemnity Advertising Co., San Francisco, value unknown, also Rose tract, Brooklyn township, Alameda County, California.

An answer was filed yesterday by Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for the Oceanic Steamship Co., making a general denial of the charges alleged by A. E. Augustine in his action for damages.

A discontinuance was filed by the plaintiff in the case of H. W. Barth vs. John Due and others, doing business under the firm name of Sing Chong Co.

A demurrer to the petition asking a dismissal was filed in the case of Kolohelele administrator estate of Lemuel deceased vs. Hamea and Malupo—electments. Insufficiency of fact and ambiguity of the complaint are alleged in the demurrer.

The plaintiff have filed a joinder in demurrer in the case of J. Alfred Magoon, trustee vs. C. Lai Young. A bill to remove cloud from title and for injunction. Henry Smith trustee under the will of Robert Wm. Hott, filed a satisfaction of judgment in the assumpsit proceeding of Bruce Cartwright vs. Wm. H. Cummings. The total amount received from the defendant is \$295.27 which includes interest from February 25 1896.

ASKS LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Attorney General Dole has applied for leave of absence by sending the following letter to Acting Governor Cooper:

Honolulu, H. I. July 22nd, 1901.

To His Excellency Henry E. Cooper,

Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I have not asked for a vacation since I entered the service of the government more than five and a half years ago. During this time I have not been off duty, on an average more than three working days in the year. I have worked Sundays and nights whenever the business of the Attorney General's department required it. I am trying to get the affairs of the department in such shape that I can leave them for a time without prejudice to the public interests. In view of these facts, and of my approaching marriage, I think I am justified in asking as long a vacation as you think it reasonable and proper that I should have. I wish to leave for San Francisco in about a month.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. P. DOLE.

Attorney General.

ANOTHER KAPUOLANI CASE.

The case of the Kapuolani Estate vs. Kaneohe Ranch Co. was on trial all day before Judge Gear in the Circuit Court. Deputy Sheriff Frank Pahia was brought from Oahu jail where he was held for contempt to testify for the plaintiff as to examinations he had made of the land in dispute over twenty years ago. The entire day was taken up in hearing evidence as to the location of the land, and the introduction of maps bearing on the site in controversy. It is expected that the case will occupy the balance of

the week and perhaps go over into next week.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR PAHIA.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Pahia was released yesterday afternoon upon the order of Judge Gear, giving merely a nominal bond of \$50 until a hearing, and delay, on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Chief Justice Prear. Pahia spent Sunday in jail, being sent there by Judge Gear for contempt of court. He had refused to obey the order of the court and return to Fuhijuku a certain tract of land which he purchased from her guardian J. M. Poepe for \$400. The money paid for the land has been turned over to the court.

In his application for a writ of habeas corpus Attorney Robertson stated that the defendant was illegally held a prisoner by High Sheriff Brown, and the writ was made returnable to Judge Gear at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time the case was called and Attorney Robertson asked that Pahia be released on bail. Both Attorney General Dole and Chief Justice Prear appeared for the Territory. The latter asked that the case be heard immediately, that the whole question was has the court power to imprison defendant for contempt of court. Judge Gear said that it was simply a question of whether or not the defendant was in contempt until he obeys the order of the court. He did not think there was any danger of the man running away and was in favor of releasing him on his own recognizance as there was no statute governing the amount of bail in such cases. The matter was finally settled by the attorneys agreeing to an early trial, and Pahia was released on the nominal bail of \$50, being signed by Henry Cobb Adams. The hearing was fixed for this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Judge Gear will render a decision this morning in the case of Vivas vs. Kerr. This morning Attorney General Dole will argue in the Circuit Court the interesting question of whether the constitution follows the flag to the full extent, or only in certain cases. The argument affects the cases of all men convicted between the 8th day of July, 1898, and the 14th day of June, 1900.

Judge Gear has made the following order relative to hearing of cases for the August term of court:

Whereas on the opening of the present term, the calendar was duly called and certain cases answered ready by counsel and other cases by stipulation of counsel, or for good cause at the request of counsel, were continued to the August term, and,

"Whereas, it is but just to the litigants who answered ready at this term of court that their cases should be taken up first in order.

"The clerk of this court is therefore instructed in making up the calendar of cases ready to be heard at the August term first in the calendar in their order as they appear upon the Special June term calendar those cases continued to be placed in order after the cases answered ready."

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

Eleven seamen were arraigned yesterday morning before Judge Estee on a charge of violating several sections of the United States statutes. Time was given to plead in each case.

P. Hanson, C. Reid, H. Forst and R. Schroeder charged with violating section 8484, neglect or duty and drunkenness on board the ship C. D. Bryant, and refusing to assist in extinguishing fires on board that vessel, July 18th, were arraigned and given until Thursday morning to plead.

Albert Wallace, master and Charles Albert, second mate, of the ship Sea King charged with violating section 8484, beating and bruising Henry Deere, a member of the crew were given until Thursday morning to plead. They were represented by Attorney Kinney.

Robert Capley, master, and Patrick McCarthy, second mate, of the ship St. Jane alleged to have beaten and bruised seaman Herbert Hadley will plead this morning. Their attorney Thomas Fitch, announced his intention of filing a demurrer to the presentment.

Andrew Kerns, second mate of the Emily Reid, charged with assault upon Adolph Holmes, and Geo. A. Baker, master of the same craft, for assault upon John Kemp, will also plead this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the case of E. A. McNamary and others vs. the Bark C. D. Bryant a continuance was granted of one week, and the hearing was set for August 2nd.

NOT AFRAID OF MARRIAGE.

Attorney T. McCants Stewart asked the court that the cases of two Chinese seamen, Joseph He and Young Chow, be heard yesterday afternoon. They were heard yesterday afternoon. "What's the matter?" jocularly inquired Judge Estee, "Are you afraid your client will get married?"

"No, sir," replied the attorney emphatically.

The cases will be heard this morning.

WOULD PAY OLD BILLS

(Continued from Page 1.)

seconded Achi moved the previous question, even before White could rise to speak, and this being promptly seconded there was no chance for the Lahaina man to delay matters the motion went through and in a minute the bill was past the first stone of the journey through the Upper House. Again Brown had a motion, this time to pass the bill to second reading tomorrow, and this winning, the adjournment was taken without the afternoon session lasting through more than a half-hour. The adjournment was had to 10 o'clock this morning.

New Schooner Coming Here.

Two new schooners have been launched on Puget Sound lately. One of them, the Gamble was built for Pope & Talbot of San Francisco. An Aberdeen schooner Edwards has been built for Sanders & Kirchman of San Francisco. At a cost of \$55,000. She is the largest vessel ever built at Grays Harbor, having a capacity for carrying 1,100,000 feet of lumber and is 210 feet long, 40 feet in breadth and 14 feet deep. The Edwards will come to Honolulu on her first trip.

Cost of Philippine War.

Advices from Washington state that according to an official statistic the war in the Philippine has cost the American Government \$20,000,000. Four thousand American soldiers were killed and 2,000 have been permanently disabled. It is reckoned that 40,000 Filipinos were killed in the course of the war.

THE GREAT POLO GAME

Expert Describes the Contest in Detail.

(Special Correspondence.)

Friday, the 19th, was an unlucky day for the Makawao Polo Club, for they were not only beaten by the Oahu boys, but entirely shut off from scoring, the record of the afternoon's contest being 11 to 0 against Makawao.

The weather was delightful for field sports, and between 500 and 1,000 people from Wailuku, Waikapu, Spruceville, Honolulu and Makawao, witnessed the struggle for inter-island polo supremacy.

The scene in the vicinity of the grandstand was especially gay and attractive. On either side were masses of people in carriages and on horses, and the clubhouse in the center was profusely decked with the four popular colors of the day—the blue and white of Oahu, and the orange and black of Maui. At either end of the building were tall poles from which fluttered the flags of the two clubs.

The game opened at 3:30 p. m., on the Makawao Polo Club grounds, under most auspicious circumstances. The weather was ideal, the crowd of spectators numbered several hundred, and all were enthusiastic; the grounds were in excellent condition.

H. A. Baldwin acted as umpire; W. O. Aiken and Sam Baldwin were line-men; Allison Jordan and Lawrence Judd were goal judges, and W. D. Baldwin and C. W. Dickey were time-keepers.

The two teams lined up as follows: Oahu—Charles Judd, captain and No. 2; Garrett Judd, fullback; Henry Damon, No. 3; and Ed Damon, No. 4. Maui—Frank Baldwin, captain and No. 1; George Bailey, fullback; Harry Copp, No. 2; and David Flemming, No. 3.

The game was divided into three periods of twenty minutes, and two of fifteen minutes, each period being divided into two halves, with four minutes between for changing horses.

The ball was forced into Maui territory as soon as the play commenced, and after a series of brilliant rushes, checked in the nick of time by Baldwin, the first goal was made by Charles Judd, just three minutes and twelve seconds after the ball was first thrown in. The Maui men wondered how it had happened, but returned to the center of the field determined to do better, but within one minute and twenty-two seconds Oahu had a second goal, followed in seven seconds by a third, and in four seconds by a fourth.

The exhortations of Maui captain to his men became decidedly picturesque, and they made a desperate stand, with the result that they forced the ball across Oahu's back line just before time was called for a change of horses.

The distinguishing feature of this half was the brilliant work of Charles Judd, who repeatedly made long runs which ended in unerring goals. He set a magnificent example to his team and they backed him up in a way to warm his heart. His method of turning a defensive game into an aggressive one by a quick side stroke, closely followed up, was worthy of notice. This play was later repeated again and again by all the members of the Oahu team.

Baldwin went to pieces early in the game, and Baldwin had to play the double role of No. 3 and No. 4. Both Copp and Baldwin did some excellent driving.

The second half of the first period opened with Oahu knocking off from their back line. The ball was carried straight down the field and across Maui's back line in a few seconds. For ten minutes it hovered near their goal, while they conducted a desperate defense, and finally forced it back to the Oahu line just as time was called.

Nobody scored.

It was an interesting half, and developed some beautiful polo. Ed Damon came to the front and made a pretty run from the center of the field. The Oahu team played uniformly well, but Bailey, of the Maui team, was a mere figurehead, and Flemming could not hit the ball. The Oahu men were noticeably quicker at getting on the ball, and quicker in hitting than the Maui players.

The second period proved something like the first. In the first half Oahu scored four times, and in the second half twice, making the score 10-0.

During this period Henry Damon, who had played a good game from the start, surprised all his friends by his brilliant work. It was the game of his life. Bailey and Flemming waked up for a few moments, but left most of the game to Baldwin and Copp. The third period was a desperate fight on the part of the Maui team to retrieve their fortunes. Baldwin was everywhere at once, and Flemming made one good run. Copp hit hard, and the ball was in Oahu territory more than formerly. Again and again Baldwin and Copp made excellent runs and barely missed making goals. Had they been properly supported the result might have been different. The main feature of this half was a brilliant run by Ed Damon, who carried the ball two-thirds the length of the field, and a break-neck sprint, which a beautiful goal, with the other sweepers by his heels. This left the final score 11 to 0. Each team gave the other aousing cheer and the game was over.

One reason for the great superiority of the Oahu team may be found in the fact that they have a second team, composed of Walter Dillingham, John Flemming, Charles Rice and Robert Atkinson. The games between these two teams have taken place twice a week, and have been very hotly contested. In fact, the second team has occasionally been victorious. This training has made the men rapid players, and they can hit accurately when at top speed. On the other hand, Maui team has been very much handicapped by having a very weak second team, which did not in any sense put them on their metal. They were slow

in getting to the ball and slow in hitting. The team work of the Oahu players was excellent. They played uniformly well, could rely on each other, and each knew his place. With the Maui team it was different; Bailey was supposed to be fullback, but he was so weak and unreliable that Baldwin had to constantly fall back to support him, thus weakening his forwards. Flemming played hard, but didn't seem able to hit the ball or to ride off effectively. It devolved almost entirely upon Baldwin to play the game, and team work was thrown to the winds.

Gerret Judd played a strong fullback game, which repeatedly turned the tide of the game. He was equal to every emergency, and the other members of the team showed their reliance in him by remaining in their positions and leaving him to stop the onslaughts of the Maui men.

Of the eleven goals, Charles Judd made six, Ed Damon two, H. Damon two, and Gerret Judd one.

The feeling of the spectators was one of bitter disappointment for the Maui sympathizers, and one of regret for those backing Oahu, to think that the home team had not made the game more even. With the small amount of available material to choose from, and the difficulty of getting hard working men together for practice, the outlook for Maui's future success is dubious. Polo is too good a game to let die out, however, and the Maui club express their intention to go at it with renewed vigor.

The spectators were gathered from all parts of the island within a radius of twenty miles, and all voted polo a grand game.

MAUI BASEBALL.

Wailuku Defeated Ulupalakua by Score of 23 to 17.

Wailuku witnessed the first game of baseball on the new grounds last Sunday afternoon, between the Wailuku nine and the Ulupalakua nine.

The ground was somewhat rough, as it has not yet been rolled, but still the boys managed to put up a fair game of ball. They lined up as follows:

Wailuku—Cornwell, Boote, J. Garcia, Morris, Cummings, Jackson, A. Garcia, Rickard and Schrader.

Ulupalakua—Crock, Kinau, Naauwao, Kaahani, Oleko, Imihia, Henderson, Aukai and Black.

Although the boys are improving in their play, both sides scored a large number of runs the score being twenty-three for the Wailuku to seventeen for the Ulupalakua. An effort will be made to put the grounds in better order before the next game is played.—Maui News.

Warn Ship's Officers.

The sentencing of a mate and a second mate of an American vessel by Judge of the United States District Court of Hawaii, is deemed by the United States Government to hold out a warning to all ship's officers who overstep the law and their rights on board their ships. The Commissioner of Navigation has printed big posters which are being posted in various parts of the world where American ships call, which read as follows:

"WARNING"

"To Masters and Mates of Vessels. The United States District Court at Honolulu on June 3, 1901, sentenced to imprisonment for three months the mate and second mate of an American ship for assaulting a seaman, and they are now serving their sentence.

"EUGENE T. CHAMBERLAIN, Commissioner of Navigation, Washington, D. C., June 28, 1901."

Petit Jurors Drawn.

District Attorney Dunne filed writs of information with Judge Estee yesterday relative to the cases that are now before the court. As a result, the court has ordered the following petit jurors to appear before him on August 9th at 10 o'clock a. m.: F. Clay, Olua, Puna, W. F. Allen, Herman W. Barth, J. S. Bailey, R. Andrews, Julius Asch, Honolulu; C. R. Bacon, Paaula, Hamakua; E. G. Allen, A. C. Dowsett, Honolulu; O. Rose, Hilo; F. E. Blake, Honolulu; O. A. Stevens, Hilo; William Mutch, Honolulu; M. S. Pacheco, Hilo; J. W. Bergstrom, Wm. Blaisdel, J. W. Robinson, Charles Lucas, Wm. Woon, G. W. Smith, John Well, Honolulu; W. C. Shipman, Hilo; George W. Smith, Honolulu.

There are two George Smiths on the list.

PLANTERS ARE PROVING TO BE THEIR OWN WORST ENEMIES

Editor Advertiser. I have read your report of the trip to Kauai by the business men of Honolulu, for the purpose of inspecting the estate of the McBryde Sugar Company, and rejoice with you to hear that this company is all right, and that they have such bright prospects ahead. But I want to say that it is my opinion that neither the best conditions or the brightest prospects can avail anything until the labor question is settled. And I quite appreciate Mr. Stoddard's remarks when he says that the only thing he fears is the labor question; and that this is a vital question no one can deny. Indeed it seems to me there never was a time when there was more trouble to get laborers to work or when there were more difficulties besetting the sugar cane industry of these islands. On the Mainland there are a class of men like Ryan and the sugar planters of Louisiana, and such sheets as the Louisiana planters, that are doing their utmost to keep the laborer in a state of servitude. At home the Home Owners' League are doing their best to keep the laborer in a state of servitude and break up this business of the planters themselves, by keeping the demands of the Japanese laborers the most harmful of all. The planters know that the Japanese are here for the purpose of making a little pile, which I find anywhere from \$200 to \$1,000, and when they have saved that amount they are off, and as a general thing this country knows them no more. And in consequence the higher wages they get the sooner they are gone, and thus the planter depletes his own pocket and the labor market at the same time. And what is still worse the more money these men get the more worthless they become. There seems to be no end to the demands of the Japanese, and where this is going to end is a question unless the planters bestir themselves.

MEMORIES OF PAUL

Anecdotes of the Late Lawyer and Bon Vivant.

The Examiner has the following of local interest:

Paul Neumann will be very sincerely mourned in San Francisco, for he had the rare faculty of making and holding friends in all grades of society. He had a good standing as a lawyer, but was known far more widely as a wit and bon vivant. Wherever he went he left behind a trail of his kindly humor, and up to the time of his last visit to San Francisco, a few months ago, was as full of frolic as a schoolboy.

His love of fun led him to ally himself with the Bohemian Club almost from its inception. The club was first spoken of in February, 1872, and he became a member on May 7th of that year, when the struggling organization occupied rooms in the old Astor Building, at the corner of Sacramento and Webb streets, "opposite the morgue."

He at once became a leading spirit in the club life and was "Sire" of the "Low Jinks" on the occasion when, on June 29, 1878, the club held its first "Midnight" ceremony, since become world-famous. On that occasion Harry Edwards was Sire of the "High Jinks" and the camp was pitched near Taylorville on Paper Mill creek. Joe Tilden was commissary and Frank Under had charge of the music and Charles Warren Stoddard was the poet.

But that jinks is remembered chiefly for the ceremonies which Neumann conducted over a great cauldron of famous punch brewed by Joe Strong, the artist. The older Bohemians never get together that something of that occasion, enlivened by Neumann's bubbling wit, does not crop up in the conversation. It was on that occasion that Neumann persuaded Henry George to hide his own blankets.

Neumann had lost a leg and stumped around on a cork substitute, of which he was ever ready to make fun. C. Mitchell Grant, the traveler, also had a cork leg, and at the jinks Neumann would lure Grant into walking with him, until the peevish water became one of the side-splitting exhibitions of the later hours. He was president of the club in 1882-83.

Neumann's lecture on "Debt" is recalled as a masterpiece of humor. He often was in some doubt as to just how his own debts were going to be paid, and in his lecture he descanted at length on methods of getting in and out of debt by a hundred hooks and crooks.

As a lawyer, the partner of Harry Eckhoff, he had a good practice and did not hesitate to write with and with a member of the bar. Often he upset a learned argument with a quick sally, and people followed him into court in the expectation of hearing him turn a point and raise a laugh. But beyond his humor he could be logically forceful and had quite a turn of eloquence.

As an after-dinner speaker he was particularly ready, and was often selected to preside as toastmaster when an evening of lively fun was expected. Even when he went into politics he could not keep down his love of a joke, and he lost some votes among people who feared he never would be serious enough for a lawmaker.

In 1879 he was elected to the State Senate from San Francisco, and served in the sessions of 1880 and 1881. That was when he had apartments just across from the Capitol with Charles N. Felton and General John H. Dickinson. They entertained lavishly, frolicked a good deal, played some poker, and Neumann jocularly called the place "The Robbers' Roost"—a term which was taken seriously by many, and hurt him when he afterward ran for Congress.

During his Senatorial term many questions of great public interest came up constantly, among them the great fight between the river farmers and hydraulic miners. He debated these questions with force or humor, as the case might demand. On one occasion a bill for the taxing of ships where they are

owned or where they were listed came up, and the other day counties were ranged against San Francisco. Senator J. T. Wendell of Bolano had made an address of several hours, in which he often spoke of the commercial interests of Bolano county.

When he had concluded, Neumann got up on his cork leg, looked around quizzically, assumed a strong German accent, and said:

"Ven der shentleman from Bolano shucks off der commercial interests off his county, do I onderstand him do mean dot magnificent flooding palace dot biles between Benicia and Martinez, or dot equally flooding palace dot biles between Mare Island and Vallejo-of-der-ber?"

Every member had seen or traveled on the wheezy little tubs which ran more or less irregularly between the places named, and the effect of Wendell's carefully collected statistics and labored argument went glimmering in a great guffaw.

To Neumann (as well as to others) has been attributed the reply to the late and tipsy husband to his waiting and angry wife:

"Is that you, Paul?"

"Madam, whom else are you expecting at this hour?"

But whether that witticism belonged to a former generation or not, Neumann was full of just such bits of mental ability, and beyond this he was one of the most indulgent of parents and kindest of friends.

TOO HOT FOR SEARLES

"I'll take the heat of the Islands every time in preference to that of the States," said Mr. John C. Searle, who has just returned from the Mainland, on the Hawaiian Hotel last night. This expression of opinion was called forth by a question from an Advertiser reporter as to how the heat of the States had affected him. Mr. Searle made a rather extensive tour, going as far east as New York. He was in the metropolis of the United States during the hot spell, when men were dying from the heat by the score.

"I have been on the hottest portions of the Islands in my lifetime but found nothing to compare with the heat I was compelled to endure in the States. New York was the hottest place I had ever been in, and the only thing I could find worthy of comparison is a steam bath. The heat there was a good deal more oppressive than it is here. Here you perspire but evaporation follows immediately and cools one. There you perspire even more freely and the water stands out in drops. There is no escaping the heat and the perspiration sticks to the body. In New York during my stay there was an average of thirty to forty heat prostrations daily and five or six deaths every day. I intended to make a longer visit at Washington but was afraid the heat would have a serious effect upon my health."

Mr. Searle visited the Patent Office at Washington to have patented an idea by which he hopes to lessen the present difficulty in getting rid of mosquitoes. His idea is to extract the aroma from buhac by means of a smokeless burner. By this means he would do away with all the disagreeable features of the preventive and yet retain the good qualities.

"What was the thing that struck me most forcibly? Let me see; I believe it was the number of strikes in force over the entire country. There were strikes at San Francisco, Rochester, New York, Los Angeles and other cities. They appeared to be so numerous that I took the trouble to inquire, and was told that they were caused by the general prosperity of the country, which caused such a scarcity of labor as to lead the unions to take advantage of the situation."

"Yes; I visited the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo but could not find the exhibit from the Islands, though I searched diligently for it. I did manage to find the hula girls on the Midway and they appeared to be attracting considerable attention. There were a good many exhibitions of a worse nature on the Midway, and the dances were not at all different from those I have seen many times."

This was the first visit of Mr. Searles to the States and he expressed himself as well pleased with his tour.

ANDREWS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

A Hold-Over Royalist Had Charge of Fujihara.

The disposition shown by some persons to hold Sheriff Andrews and Deputy Overend responsible for the escape of Fujihara is inconsistent. Charles Moore, who has direct supervision of the jail, has held his position for the past ten years, was appointed during the monarchy and retained his position ever since. Had he been appointed by the sheriff the latter might have been considered lacking in judgment in the selection of his employees. As to the statement that Fujihara had a death watch over him at the time he left the jail, this is also an error and one which several island papers have fallen into. A murderer under sentence of death does not have a death watch until the day of execution is fixed. In the case referred to the Governor had not yet set the day.—Hilo Herald.

BY THE SEA.

Eastward the grim old headland,
Westward the purple hills,
O'er which the rainbow sunset
Largesse of color spills—
From God's eternal palette,
On God's great sculpture spilla.
The surface sea entranced,
Lies in the golden light,
And floating o'er the waters
Come echoes of the night—
Echoes of dreamland voices—
Sweet harbingers of night.
H. M. AYRES.

Invitations have been received in Honolulu for the wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Burwell and Mr. George Stoddard Burwell, in Seattle, Wash. The ceremony took place on the 17th.

PELE POKING HOT COALS

Crater of Kilauea Shows Signs of Eruption.

Reports from the crater as to the conditions there convince all old-timers that an outbreak is near at hand. Returning tourists report the scene at night to be grand and worth more than the cost of the trip.

Manager Waldron telephoned the Herald yesterday that the fire is rapidly nearing the surface and that portions of the crater that have not been warm within the recollection of anyone visiting the Volcano are now too hot to walk over. The spot once an old lake is a mass of heated lava which at night resembles iron just drawn from a furnace. It is everything but molten lava, and if the heat continues as at present it will only be a short time when there will be several lakes of lava in the large crater.

Tourists now go down in the nighttime, something that has not been done for several years owing to lack of attraction. With the construction of the Hilo railway and the completion of the new passenger coaches by that company the trip to the Volcano will be made with much less effort than during the last outbreak when the entire journey had to be made by coach.—Hilo Herald.

A JAPANESE DISEMBOWELED

One Coolie Tries to 'Murder' Another at Keauau, Hawaii.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning Officer Kelley was awakened by loud cries for help coming from a Japanese. When the officer reached his veranda the man had disappeared but was found later near the butcher shop some distance below the railway track.

He was found to be bleeding from wounds in the stomach, abdomen, shoulder and head, and to the officer he gave his name as Agawa and said he had been cut by another Japanese named Fujisaki. Dr. Blake was called at once and on examination found the bowels protruding and the stomach cut open. The man was bleeding a great deal and had lost considerable blood before being found. After dressing the wounds the doctor took Agawa's dying statement and had it sworn to before witnesses. Agawa says he was spending the evening at a house in one of the camps with two male companions; there were no women present. About one o'clock there was a knock on the door and Agawa was called out by Fujisaki. As soon as they were outside the latter charged Agawa with intimacy with his wife. The charge was denied but without further words Fujisaki drew a table knife sharpened to a point and plunged it into Agawa's abdomen and before he could get away he received four other wounds.

Officer Kelley started at once to find Fujisaki and met him on the Volcano Road. He made no attempt to get away and admitted doing the cutting. He said he had found Agawa with his wife and assaulted both of them with a view to killing them. He was handcuffed and put in the custody of Officer Kelley's dwelling. Deputy Sheriff Overend was sent for.

The injured woman was found at the camp. Her injuries consist of three knife wounds none of which is serious. Fujisaki is in jail and will have a hearing this week.—Hilo Herald.

Wilcoxian Guff

Delegate Wilcox is agitating the question of Statehood for the Islands, and as usual is making large promises as to what he will accomplish in that direction this winter. Of course he does not take himself seriously in the matter, but will very likely be shrewd enough to work up an "issue" which will serve him as well as the next thing to lead the ignorant and credulous natives whom he fooled into sending him to Congress.—Maui News.

THE FATAL "H."

When pastor of a church in one of our mining towns where there were a large number of Cornish miners I was called upon to baptize an infant at the close of our Sunday school session one afternoon. There might be no misunderstanding if I carefully inquired the name of the child, and was assured that it was Belle. Thus fortified, when the subject for baptism was presented I proceeded with all confidence to perform the ceremony. When I said, "Name this child," the father responded quite clearly "Anna Belle," and everything passed off smoothly. But after dismissal an American neighbor came to me and inquired why I used the pronouns she and her in baptizing that child, and informed me it was a boy. "A boy?" I gasped; "impossible! Its name was Anna Belle." "Oh, no, it wasn't; it was Hannibal." That fatal "H" had betrayed me.—Homiletic Review.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curdie Baker, Bookkeeper, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital \$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Saxon River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 2,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,600,000
Total reichsmarks 38,100,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kalahe MHI and the Kalahe MHI, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kalahe, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Lawn
Sprinklers

We now have a

Special
Rubber
Garden
Hose

which we can guarantee.

All of our customers who have bought hose from us, which has not lasted for one year will receive a discount of 15 per cent on their next purchase, and also a written guarantee for one year.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

—Dealers in—

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

D Will Keep

Your Premises,
Stables and
Outhouses

I S CLEAN

And

PURE

And in
Good Condition.

F E C Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5
gallon and barrel con-
tainers.Hollister Drug Co
Fort Street.PAHIA IS
IN JAILSpent the Sabbath
Behind Bars of
Iron.VIVAS AND LONG
OPPOSE GEARCourt Tries to Place Long in an
Unenviable Light, But Makes
a Failure.

On Saturday forenoon, Judge Gear sent J. M. Poeppoe to jail for twelve hours, and F. Pahia, to durance vile until he should reconvey certain lands to a minor, named Puhiaka Malama. The girl recently disposed of the land to Pahia, upon the solicitation of Poeppoe.

When Pahia was called to the stand, he seemed to think that he had done the girl a favor by purchasing the land, and explained to the court how he had paid the girl several times what the property was worth. The court seemed to take little or no stock in his story and ordered him to cancel the deed at once. This he refused to do. He was thereupon ordered to jail until such time as it should please him to follow judicial instructions.

At a late hour Sunday night he had not experienced a change of heart. Puhiaka Malama is a minor, who possesses property on the other side of the island. By what the bench believes to be intentional misrepresentations, she was induced to sell the same for \$40, although its real value is at least three times that sum. The girl is not yet eighteen years of age, and because of her inexperience, trusted her supposed friends implicitly.

GEAR'S HASTY CRITICISM

Judge Gear criticized Attorney I. M. Long on Saturday afternoon, for alleged unprofessional conduct, before the full facts of the matter were in the possession of the court.

Long had been given a bill to collect from L. B. Kerr, by J. M. Vivas. Later, he was employed by Kerr to defend him in a case of assumption, based upon the attempted collection of the same note. In acting as Kerr's attorney Long had the full consent of Vivas, also of Chillingworth, who represented Vivas.

When the case was called Saturday afternoon, Judge Gear asked Long some questions, among others, he said:

"Do you send out notices, Mr. Long, when you collect bills?"

"I do," was the reply.

"How do you sign yourself, as a collector or as an attorney?"

"I sign myself, I. M. Long."

"Then under the guise of your profession, you carry out your business as a collector?"

"I collect bills, at the same time I do not hide the fact that I am an attorney."

Long then proceeded to explain his position in the matter, and the plaintiff, Vivas, also spoke in behalf of the attorney for the other side, and went into the details of the case, exonerating the accused man completely. Mr. Long's side of the case appears elsewhere.

LAUNDRYMEN AT PEACE.

The sixteen Chinese laundrymen accused of having entered into a conspiracy against one of their countrymen, were dismissed in the Circuit Court on Saturday, as the pliki had been settled out of court.

George A. Davis represented the prosecution.

ABOUT THE COURTS.

In the case of Emily Alves vs. Joseph Alves, the defendant has been ordered to show cause why Alves should not be punished for contempt of court, in that he does not pay alimony as directed. The case comes up for hearing next Saturday.

A nolle prosequi has been filed and the defendant discharged in the case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Chien Gok et al. E. P. Bishop, master in the estate of James G. Hayselden, has been allowed a fee of \$40. His report has been confirmed by Judge Gear.

DISGUSTED WITH BOTH.

Dr. Russel Draws Line Against Executive and Legislature.

Dr. Russel does not welcome with joyous approbation his returning senatorial conferees of the Independent party, if one may judge by his remarks addressed to a representative of the Tribune.

As to the necessity of an extra session, Dr. Russel says that he thinks it may be required, although, as he says, he cannot see what will be accomplished by it except the same old routine of starting and stopping, backing and filling with much protechnical display of home-bred oratory, and diurnal dills with the executive.

"In all European governments," says Dr. Russel, "lack of confidence in the executive on the part of the Legislature, is the signal for the retirement of the former from office, but in the United States this rule does not prevail, and this is responsible for a very unsatisfactory state of affairs here. The executive has no confidence in the Legislature, and the Legislature has no confidence in the Executive, and one or the other of them ought to go. I don't care which, for I am disgusted with both. I doubt, however, whether even a new election would improve the personnel or ability of the Legislature to any considerable extent."

As matters now stand the ordinary current expenses will exceed by half a million the amount provided for by all methods of taxation, including the income tax, which, of course, may not hold. And there is no permission for internal improvements at all. Dr. Russel thinks that if Congress would suspend the operation of the Organic Act for five or six years, and govern Hawaii in the meantime through a commission as is being done in the Philippines, the prosperity and general welfare of the islands would be greatly enhanced.—Hilo Tribune.

THE JAVANESE ERUPTION
AND OTHER ASIATIC NEWS

YOKOHAMA, July 8.—A correspondent, writing from Tawang Redjo, Bolar, Java, sends the Singapore Free Press the following interesting account of the recent eruption of the mountain there known as "Kloeth," which is situated about fifteen miles away from the above-named place.

"About 3.30 a. m. one morning," he writes, "I was awakened by a slow grumbling noise, gradually increasing to a roar and finally resembling the sound of the firing of big guns. Dressing and going outside my house, I inquired of the watchmen the cause of the disturbance. However, they knew nothing, and, moreover, were extremely frightened. Afterwards, while speaking to the headman of the village, stones began to fall around us, several of which struck me on the shoulder. We then went indoors and soon a panic occurred among the natives, who came running to my house and that of the superintendent to inquire what was the matter, and, not knowing, we were unable to calm them. At 4.15 a heavy shower of stones began to fall, which lasted until 5 o'clock. The sky became intensely dark, so that one could scarcely see a foot ahead, and to add to the confusion now a shower of sand ashes commenced to fall. The natives grew pale with fright, their children trembling and crying, and many feared that the end of the world had come. It was not until long after 7 a. m. that day dawned, and then the sky was at first only partially bright and the natives were still so terror-stricken that it was with the greatest difficulty we persuaded them to go to their quarters. We have since heard that the neighboring estates fared even worse than we did for there all the coolies left the plantations.

"During the course of the day we also heard that two estates, nearer than we were to 'Kloeth,' were almost burned up, the burning lava having set on fire the neighboring forests, which, in turn, had spread to the plantations. An assistant on one of the estates endeavored to find his way to the house of the superintendent in the intense darkness, but was caught by the flames, and so badly burned that when he reached his destination he fell in a swoon, from which he never recovered. Very sad was the story of a superintendent and his wife and family. They started out with a native woman and a housekeeper in a wagon to get to town as the lava came pouring down from the hill, nearly threatening their house with destruction. Their course lay through a stream with deep waters. In the darkness they missed the ford and were swept away by the current. The superintendent and his wife were caught in a most providential manner by the thick foliage of a bamboo tree which overlapped the water, but the two children, two little girls of 8 and 10 years of age, their nurse and horse and the housekeeper were drowned, their bodies being discovered later, about eight miles away from the scene of the disaster. In all the districts around the mountain in eruption the estates were damaged by fire and water, in some places the ground being left quite barren and covered inches thick with a sand and ash deposit.

"We are now in constant fear that there will be a repetition of the volcanic disturbances and we are the more disturbed lest 'Kloeth' should set in activity the neighboring hills, and thus cause a dreadful disaster. I hear from neighboring planters that when the last eruption of 'Kloeth' occurred, in 1875, it was so terrible that half of Bolar was washed away, and thousands of lives were lost."

FACTS ARE STUBBORN.

If Honolulu People Are Not Convinced by Local Testimony, They Differ From Other People

Our readers will have noticed how in the past two years "Cures" have multiplied in the newspapers very fast, and the public are becoming skeptical. Facts are demanded, but it has also become essential to know who supplies these facts, where they are from. People will not now accept incredible cures from the other side of the world. They want them at home. "Give us some neighbor, then I will believe" is what is asked for. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do this. Call it what you like, home, local or neighbor's testimony, you can always ascertain the truth of it without leaving the city limits. Here is a case:

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Some of the symptoms of kidney disease are pain in the back, and sides, headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot dry skin, shortness of breath, evil forebodings, troubled sleep, puffiness of the eyelids, swelling of the feet and ankles, loss of flesh, dark colored urine, deposits, etc. If you have any of these symptoms you should lose no time in treating them, for delay is dangerous.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

MASTERS AND PILOTS MEET.

The New Association is Becoming a Strong Organization.

One of the first business meetings of Honolulu Harbor Association, No. 54, which was recently organized, was held last night in Progress Hall, and the enthusiastic manner in which all present entered into the spirit of the matters laid before the Harbor indicated that the association is a strong one, that it has come to stay, and that it will be effective in looking out for the best interests of the shipping of this port. There were about twenty-five captains present, including all Island captains and masters. Eight new members were initiated and the names of twenty applicants were presented for membership.

Some discussion was had over the proper methods of getting all local men into the association under the rules which govern masters and pilots elsewhere. The report of the officers indicated that the new Harbor is in excellent condition and the prospects of doing good work were all that could be desired.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

The authorities of both the Japanese and the United States Governments have for years past contemplated the starting of a parcels post service between the two countries. Some time ago the United States Government went a step further by forwarding to this government its views on the service in question to which an answer is said to have been given. It is, therefore, hoped that the scheme will be carried out at no distant date.

His Excellency Col. Puck of the United States Minister on his return from America paid his respects to the Emperor on Friday morning. The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, M. de Oliveira Lima, was also received in audience on the same day. Accompanied by their

wives they also had an audience with H. M. the Empress.

The party which accompanies General MacArthur on the transport Meade on his visit to Japan will consist of his personal staff and Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Brown and the two Miss Ideas. The Miss Ideas will return to Manila from Japan, but the other ladies will leave Japan for the States on the Sheridan, which picks the party up at Nagasaki on July 20th.

A plan has been set on foot by the citizens of Tokio for welcoming the commander in chief of the American squadron and various officers who are expected to come to attend the unveiling ceremony of the Perry monument and for giving a great garden party on the occasion.

The well-known juggler Shokoyokusai Tenichi will leave this port for America today by the steamer Peru, accompanied by five men and three women. The party will stay in America for one year.

GOLF
HANDS
Red
Rough
Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Suck the hands out

retiring in a strong hot

creamy lather of

Cuticura

SOAP

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LEFANON & Co., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands and Hair," free. POTTER DINE AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER
SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
AMERICA MARU	JULY 24	NIPPON MARU	JULY 24
PEKING	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GALIC	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 12	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 1
CHINA	AUG. 17	PEKING	AUG. 1
DORIC	SEPT. 7	GALIC	SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 1
PERU	SEPT. 12	CHINA	SEPT. 1
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 1
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 2		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to be beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

Doctor—"Well, you got those leeches I sent for your husband, Mrs. Glee?"
Glee—"Yes, sir; but what on earth is the good of sending them? Little things like a girl big chap like her! I just took 'em, slapped a tarrot on 'em, and—Puss."

